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WHOLE NO. 1950.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RACES IN HAWAII

How the Rivalry Here Is Viewed
From the Pulpit.

SERMON BY REV. MR. BIRNIE

Survival of the Fittest—The Kind of
Men Who Will Win—Not a Rad-
ical Discourse.

At Central Union Church last evening Mr. Birnie preached on "Race Rivalry." He said in part:

There is a struggle going on here in Honolulu, but that is not strange nor unique. The same has been true elsewhere at different periods of history; is true in other countries now. The difference is that here we have the conflict in miniature—anyone's vision is equal to the close range at which we may study the question here.

As we look we ask ourselves what type will win? Christians believe in the survival of the fittest, but listen to the Bible's answer to the question—what is fit?

The minister found the reply in the text. It is clear that the divine plan expects all to become partakers of the divine nature, and Peter gives the rule for the self culture. It is develop-ment, and that implies effort on the man's part.

First the fit man must have faith, and ability to trust—faith in God, his power and love; faith in himself as a servant of God, and faith in his fellow men. The materialist cannot survive, he lacks the first foundation stone on which to build. Then from the faith must develop manliness, excellence and integrity, the moral qualities—all that the old English word virtue stood for. Virtue grows into knowledge. The fit man cannot be an enthusiastic dreamer, a superficial well wisher. He must be intelligent, observe facts, study the question and then live up to his conclusions; and to his knowledge add temperance, or self-control. The control which builds up homes and strengthens all social life must never be spasmodic, it is steady and strong. So the apostle says: "Add to your temperance, patience." Do not be excitable nor irritable with yourselves or others. Have calm confidence that right will win, and steady confidence for battling with obstacles. These traits easily develop godliness. God in the man shows in his word and life. Then he will easily require the common brotherhood of all and readily give of himself and his substance for the help of God's children—"love of the brethren" the book calls it.

Faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness and love of others? What is that but a description of character? Not national characteristics, not intellectual keenness, not financial ability, not race distinctions, not the possible attainment of all. Each one has the opportunity of sharing the divine nature.

He who develops these qualities, he who has the stamp of the divine character in his life will be fit to survive and to him shall the earth be given. As with the individual so with the race. Not white skin, nor brown; not Anglo-Saxon nor Celestial, not the nation that knows God shall survive.

"For God is in heaven and all will be well in earth, And God is here and will abide in his own."

There was a very large congregation at Central Union Church last evening. All the seating space in the main auditorium was occupied and there were a few people in the gallery. Quite a number of those who came expected that the pastor was to give a somewhat sensational sermon by dealing in local matters with a radical swing.

At the end of the sermon Rev. Mr. Birnie was spoken to, concerning a publication purporting to be an interview with him and intimating that his sermon was to be on lines quite out of the ordinary. This interview was mentioned yesterday at the meeting of the American Union Central Committee. Rev. Mr. Birnie said he did not know until he read the evening paper that he had been interviewed and he proposes today to request a correction. He says the "interview" was wholly unauthorized and was published without his consent or knowledge.

Races Are Postponed.

At a consultation held yesterday the promoters of the special race meet arranged for Kaplani park track and announced for Saturday afternoon next, decided upon temporary postponement of the show. This step was deemed wise on account of the recent unfavorable weather and the unsettled condition of the reservoir and tanks leading down the showers. Six gentlemen of the city have guaranteed all the expenses of the proposed racing and naturally wish to have as favorable a day

as may be. For a week or 10 days now it has been impossible to work horses on the track and of course with the bicycle men training has been out of the question. One of the promoters said last evening that in his opinion it would be at least a month before the races could be given. The program will not be changed and all the horses that have been brought here from the other Islands will remain.

Research Club

For the information of those interested in the Young Men's Research Club, and those who were unable to attend the meeting of last week, it may be stated that the time for reorganization is two months off yet. Two more meetings, closing the season as at present scheduled, will be held at the home of Rev. D. P. and Mrs. Birnie. After that the society will be without a home. The committee appointed and announced will, during the next month or two, work out and submit a plan to the members. This will probably include a formal organization scheme and suggestion for a meeting place down town. The departure of Rev. Mr. Birnie from the Islands is deeply regretted by the club members.

An Important Mission.

Rev. John M. Lewis, formerly pastor of Palama chapel, but now settled on Maui, with headquarters at Walluku, is in the capital for a few days. He has met all his old friends and has been cordially welcomed. Mr. Lewis, since leaving Honolulu a month ago has been all over the Island of Maui and has quite familiarized himself with his field. He likes the work and is already able to report progress. In the city just now Mr. Lewis is looking after several matters. The most important of these is arrangement for the reception, upon the arrival of a Coast steamer Thursday, of the lady who is to become Mrs. Lewis.

Aala Park.

That portion of Palama called Aala, and near the Nuuanu stream, will most likely be granted by this Legislature the boon of a bit of a recreation ground for the children and the grown people of the thickly populated neighborhood as well. Members of the Government and a number of the Legislators are very much in favor of the plan and a step in the direction of accomplishing what has so long been desired by a number of people interested will soon be taken.

To Enter Business.

W. Savidge, who for a long time has been bookkeeper for the Hawaiian Gazette Company, has resigned and will leave the company at the end of this month. Mr. Savidge is a Honolulu man who is an expert accountant and who has good business ability. He has many friends here and all will wish him success in a business venture that he proposes to undertake at once.

J. H. Walker, who has been with the Gazette company for a year or more as a handler of advertising, will succeed Mr. Savidge as bookkeeper.

Blue Ribbon Meet

There is talk now of one more and the final evening of bicycle racing at Cyclomere park. The suggestion comes from Mr. C. S. Desky and has received the warm endorsement of a number of wheelmen and others interested in the sport. The idea is to have a blue ribbon meet as a testimonial to Manager C. L. Clement. Mr. Clement has done more for bicycle racing here than any other man who has been connected with the sport and has found that his enterprise did not result in the annexation of a young Klondike.

Probate Matters.

Final receipts of the administration of the estate of the late R. W. Meyer have been filed.

The will of the late Chas. T. Gulick has been offered for probate and approved. Mrs. Gulick is named as executrix and is accordingly so appointed by the Court.

Rev. F. Valentine, administrator, files the will of the late Anna Cahill. The principal bequest is to a married sister of Miss Cahill at Louisville, Ky.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of January 17, 1898, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—GEORGE W. HUMPHREY." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ON TO KLONDIKE

"Billy" Eassie Leaves Today for
the Gold Fields.

HOW HE PACKED UP THINGS

Some Surplus Baggage—A Popular
Old-Timer—Will Return—Has a
Plan of Campaign.

"Yes; I intend to leave you tomorrow," said Wm. Eassie, the Kauai Klondike pilgrim at the hotel yesterday afternoon. Mr. Eassie was deep in packing pictures and various belongings and in arranging a score of bouquets and leis that had been sent



WM. EASSIE.
(Photo by Williams)

to his cottage. The visitor was offered a selection from a dozen boxes of cigars and about a score of packages of candy. Eassie has friends

"When I commenced to get ready to get ready," said "Bill," "I thought that I would begin at the beginning, but now I see it's best to commence in the middle and work about four different ways."

Then he started in to pick things from a big pile in the center of the room and toss them into four trunks like a railway mail clerk fires letters into bags. "I'm going to leave a lot of this plunder in San Francisco," he said. "Maybe I'll leave some of it here in Honolulu. Now, there's no sense in taking any of these umbrellas or slippers to the Klondike. Of course, this linen duster is all right, because the person who presented it to me had the excellent forethought to paint a picture of Kilaua in eruption on the back of it. Some of these native hats I might use to strain the gold out of the sand, but this old hula skirt and these calabashes will only be extra dunnage. That picture of a luau I'll carry next to my heart, but this dinkey chair cover, while it's mighty neat and has 'love the giver' lettered in, will never be any use up there. I've been in Alaska before and the mosquitos are not as big as they say. I wouldn't take three nuggets for that handkerchief case. It's a beauty, but it goes into storage."

And so "Bill" went on with the packing and his comments. "Am I coming back?" Say, Old Man, I'd rather be lamp post in Hawaii than Governor of Klondike with a train of lackeys and Legislature that didn't ask questions. I plan to get back two years and I'll make it one if I can. I'm taking along 500 pounds of taroena and I might start and walk back when that runs out. But this is not excursion, Old Man. I'm making a business trip with other people's money and my own and I want so badly to succeed that it hurts me already. And I said, I've been in Alaska, and I know now where I'm going and what I propose to do. I'll go in there with sufficient capital, with a good outfit and with proper tools and machinery. I'll make my time preparing, will make a trip to the East and when I leave San Francisco for the gold fields will not be carrying any impediments. Of course I think a good deal of Eassie, but it will be the greatest day of my life when I can report to the people here who have shown confidence in me in every way that something worth while has been accomplished."

And the best of it all is that "Bill" means every word he says and that the people here who have known him for 20 years believe in him implicitly. Then the expedition headed by Mr. Eassie there will not be one in all Alaska followed by more sincere good wishes. Mr. Eassie has hundreds of warm personal and business friends throughout the group. For eleven years he has been chief engineer at Colonel Spalding's Kealia plantation on Kauai, where Geo. Fairchild is manager. Before that he was on other estates in the same capacity. He was identified with the installation of the electric light plants here at the palace

of King Kalakaua and in Nuuanu valley. Mr. Eassie is an American and has always been known as one of the "get there" kind. His energy, backed by his experience and his recognized business ability should insure a real chance of success for this venture. Mr. Eassie leaves by the steamer today. Aug. Conrad, one of the best boys the Islands have produced, goes with him. Dr. Lindley also goes in the direction of the gold fields and carries with him Aloha Nui.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

Social and Reception for a Traveler
Guest.

The Sons of St. George gave a smoker and entertainment to Oscar S. Swinnock of Los Angeles, Cal., in their hall, Fort street, last evening. Mr. Swinnock is on his way to the Colonies and the members of the Sons of St. George according to their usual custom, gave him a most hearty reception. He was so much impressed with the kindness and hospitality shown him, that he could not restrain the words of thanks that came to him and made a short speech that the members most heartily appreciated. The festivities of the evening started with a supper, after which came a musical program. The brotherly cup was passed around and good fellowship reigned on all sides.

THE NEXT SHOOT

Department Trophy Team
Soon to Compete.

Shoot Will Be Ordered for an Early
Day Next Month—Encampment
to Be Held in July.

For the meeting of the Board of Officers of the First Regiment last evening at military headquarters there was the best attendance for six months.

It was announced by Colonel Fisher that the order for the company team shoot for the Department Trophy would be ordered opened the first week in April.

In the matter of uniform a motion was passed requesting the colonel commanding to ask for full dress uniforms for the officers of the National guard and in case these could not be had to request that at no function hereafter officers be expected to appear in other than fatigue uniform.

Major Jones made a statement concerning the proposed encampment for next month, he being chairman of a committee upon that subject. He gave the assurance that the encampment would be held probably in the month of July and advised that company officers begin preparations.

Lieut. C. M. V. Forster was elected treasurer of the Board of Officers to fill a vacancy caused by a resignation.

Suggestions were solicited as to amendments that should be made to the military law during the sitting of this Legislature. No amendments were offered by any of the officers at the meeting.

An amendment to the by-laws of the board was offered changing the regular meeting time from a Monday evening in each month to a Sunday forenoon. This amendment goes over for one month. There is some opposition to it.

Entertained Employees.

T. H. Davies gave a reception to the employees of the firm of Theo H. Davies & Co. Ltd., at his home, Craigside, Saturday evening. Some 40 were gathered together. The quintette club played during the progress of the games and the social time. Delicious refreshments were served. Just before the affair came to an end, Mr. Davies gathered his guests about him, and in a few well chosen words, told them of his joy at having them with him.

Senator Kepoikai

The American Union Party convention held at Kahului on Saturday evening, nominated A. N. Kepoikai to represent Maui in the Senate. Some selection was made necessary by the untimely death of Senator Horner. The news brought by the steamer Maui was that Mr. Kepoikai had nearly all the votes cast. He is a man of fine ability and charming presence and is a staunch annexationist.

A Sign

In prefacing his remarks on House Bill No. 32, amending the Session Laws of 1892, Representative Robertson remarked: "It seems to me that the fact that the members from Hilo are in favor of the passage of the bill, is a recommendation in itself since it is so seldom that this happens."

MORE CRITICISM

Board of Health Again the Mark
in the Senate.

THEY ASK FOR A STEAM LAUNCH

The Senate Appropriates \$5,000.
President Dole Sends
Messages.

SENATE.

Twentieth Day, March 11.

The Senate continued the consideration of the appropriation bills. Two messages were received from President Dole. One recommending higher salaries for the Cabinet Ministers was referred to the Finance Committee. The second giving a brief history of his recent visit to the United States, was placed on file.

Several committee reports were received relative to items in the appropriation bills. Senator Brown introduced his bill to convey to the O. R. and L. Co. its present wharf front property in fee simple, under certain conditions. The bill was read the first time and sent to the Printing Committee. A communication was received from the House transmitting and announcing the passage of the bill relating to coroner's jury. The bill later passed the third reading and was referred to the Printing Committee.

Senators Wilcox, Baldwin and Northrup were appointed the special committee on the claims for damages for killing tuberculous cattle with power to employ legal advice if necessary.

The unpaid bills appropriation bill was taken up. Items passed were \$5,161.75 for expenses, Supreme and Circuit Courts and pay of interpreters. Items in the Attorney-General's Department, amounting to \$2,233.55 were passed. As were also items in the Interior Department amounting to \$1,897.86, items in the Department of Public Instruction and the Board of Health. Many of the items were changes from the figures in the appropriation bill and the Finance Committee expressed dissatisfaction with the method. In the general discussion Senator McCandless again scored the Health Department. He called the trips to Japan a farse and quoted from a steamship company's report criticising the system of quarantine employed by the Hawaiian Government in Japan. He characterized the two trips of men to Japan in the interests of the Government as junketing trips, and said the more there were of them the worse off the affairs were.

Senator Waterhouse objected to the remarks of the previous speaker. He had accompanied Dr. Day on the last visit to Japan, had paid his own passage money and was a witness to the untiring efforts of the physician in the interests of the Government. He complimented the Government on its quarantine regulations in Japan and quoted the language of a Board of Health official of the United States, who was in Japan at the same time and expressed admiration of the Hawaiian system.

Senator Baldwin also defended the Board. He protested against the unjustness of the strictures on the Board. He complimented the Department on its general efficient work, not only in the present, but during the past few years as well. He instanced especially the cholera epidemic when, as he said, the Department won the admiration of the whole world by the manner in which it stamped out the disease.

Senator McCandless said the trouble with the Board of Health was that the members resented criticism. He believed in the Board, at the same time the Board should not have all the credit for stamping out the cholera. The people of Honolulu did that. They stamped out the cholera after the Board of Health let it in by failing to make personal examination of the passengers but taking the certificate of the ship's physician. The Board had been lax and it was only by criticism that they kept up to the mark.

Senator Waterhouse spoke again and Senator Brown also made remarks, disagreeing with the general criticism of Senator McCandless.

Items in the current account appropriation bill were taken up. Appropriations were made for Incidentals of the Finance Office, Customs Bureau and Tax Office and for tax appeal boards special service fund, the expenses of printing revenue stamps, interest on all loans and advances, including commissions on remittances to London.

A sum of \$5,000 was appropriated to purchase a steam launch for the use of the Customs Department, the Health authorities, the Post Office Department and the Pilots in boarding vessels. The appropriation for detective service was placed at \$13,600.

In the afternoon session items on the Bureau of Conveyances and the Survey Department were passed, the amount for traveling expenses for the Auditor-General's Office was reduced to \$600 to await action on the proposed addition of a Deputy Auditor-General. Discussion arose on the \$35,000 appropriation for expenses connected with the pumping plant and the proposed addition of a reservoir at Pa-

lama or a second pump at the Bérénia street station. It was voted to defer further consideration of the bill until the loan act should be presented.

Items were passed in the salaries bill providing for an assistant to the Attorney-General and a stenographer in the department.

The Senate bill amending the act to extend certain streets passed the third reading. The House bill relating to suspension of sentence passed the second reading and went to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate bill exempting certain property of the Sailors' Home Society and the Y. M. C. A. from taxation passed the second reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A petition was received from H. H. Williams asking for a remission of \$104 tariff duties collected on a hearse in 1895 on the ruling of the Collector-General that a hearse is a carriage. The petition states that later the Minister of Finance ruled that a hearse is not a carriage and he now asks for the remission. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

Twentieth Day, March 11.

The House was a little late in coming to order. The Speaker had important business down town.

The following messages were received from the President:

1. "I recommend that the salaries of the Cabinet Ministers be raised to a figure commensurate with their ordinary duties and weighty responsibilities."

"The present very moderate rate is a substantial reduction of the salaries formerly belonging to those offices, such reduction having been voluntarily recommended by the Ministers in the early days of the Provisional Government."

2. "In view of the importance of the prospect of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America, an earnest request was made to me early in January last, by many of the public men of Honolulu, that I should visit Washington in the interests of this matter."

"The proposition was submitted to the Council of State for advice, which body unanimously recommended such action."

"In response therefore to these expressions, and appreciating the advantage of being able to study the situation in Washington I sailed upon this mission, accompanied by Mrs. Dole, Major Curtis P. Iaukea and Dr. Francis R. Day on January 9th."

"During my brief stay in Washington, I had personal conferences with President McKinley and members of his administration. I also gained much insight into the status and prospects of annexation from the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, and others."

"The treaty was at that time under discussion in the American Senate with a fair prospect of receiving the necessary two-thirds vote for its ratification. Failing this, it was expected that the matter would be promptly taken up under a joint resolution and pushed through to a successful conclusion."

"My visit in Washington was marked by the boundless hospitalities both of the Government and citizens, and the highest official honors extended to me as President of the Republic of Hawaii. A similar cordial recognition and warm interest in the Hawaiian Islands was in evidence all along the road, through kindly greetings and social festivities, as we traversed the continent in going and coming."

To questions propounded by Rep. Kaeo, Minister Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim, answered as follows:

1. The Superintendent of the Electric Light Station is not a citizen or a voter but has taken the oath to support this Republic.

2. The Engineer of the Government wash house is not a citizen or voter but has taken the oath to support the Republic.

3. There are 43 employees on the dredger of which 22 are registered voters, 5 non-voters who have taken the oath, 7 foreigners, non-voters who have not taken the oath; 9 Hawaiians, non-voters who have not taken the oath to support the Republic.

Minister of Finance made the following answers to questions propounded by Rep. Achi regarding the debt of the Government:

Article 4 of the proposed Treaty of Annexation between the Republic of the United States reads as follows:

"The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States." The Article goes on to say that the United States will not assume a debt over \$4,000,000.

The net debt of the Government on December 31st, 1897, was \$4,390,146.65. The amount in excess of the \$4,000,000, is \$390,146.65. This is a debt still due to parties holding the obligations of this Republic and will have to be liquidated by the Government of the State or Territory of Hawaii.

Rep. Gear presented the following reports for the Sanitary Committee:

1. That House Bill No. 30, relating to pharmacy regulations, pass with slight amendments.

2. That the petition from certain of the lepers at Kalaupapa be granted, that the Speaker name a special committee of five to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Senate and that this body be given full power to make all arrangements for a trip to the settlement on Molokai. Report adopted.

Rep. Gear propounded the following to the Minister of the Interior:

Will the Minister of the Interior kindly request the President of the Board of Health to inform this House if in the estimated expense of the Board of Health provision has been made for a food inspector.

If so, has a law or regulation been considered to make his work effective.

If not, why not?

Rep. Achi gave notice of his intention to introduce the following:

An Act to amend Sections 10 of Chapter 8 of the Statutes, relating to Internal Police.

The following acts introduced by Rep. Robertson passed first reading and were referred to the Printing Committee.

1. An Act to authorize the Minister

of the Interior to issue a license to E. C. Winston and his associates, to erect, maintain and operate a steam laundry in the city of Honolulu.

2. An Act relating to the duty on spirituous liquors, still wines and other beverages made from materials other than grape juice; and amending Section 1 of Act 79 of the Session Laws of 1895, relating thereto.

Rep. Loebenstein gave notice of his intention to introduce the following:

An Act amending Section 24 of Article 26 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "The Land Act of 1895," approved the 14 day of August, 1895."

House Bill No. 18, relating to Law of Evidence, brought up in second reading. A motion that the report of the committee be adopted, was made. Rep. Robertson then gave his reason for introducing the bill. It was to correct a grave defect in the laws of the Republic. At the close of his speech Rep. Robertson warned the members to think carefully over the matter.

A motion to take a recess until 1:30 p. m. carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session, the Attorney-General spoke on House Bill No. 18, in answer to the arguments in favor of the passage of the same made by Rep. Robertson. He believed the intention of Mr. Robertson was sincere but was not ready to follow him.

Rep. Richards said that he had been rather in favor of the bill but during lunch time, he had obtained the opinions of some of the lawyers of the city and these seemed to be against the bill. He would like to have further consideration postponed until a later date. The more the lawyers had spoken about it in the House, the greater the quandary he had been placed in.

Rep. Isenberg arose to answer what Rep. Robertson had said about obtaining information from outside sources. He had the opinions of four of the best lawyers in town and of two judges. These were to the effect that the bill was outrageous. Isenberg thereupon waxed warm against Mr. Robertson. He was of the opinion that gentleman indulged in too many personalities. The Speaker dropped his gavel and expressed the wish that nothing further along that line be said.

Further consideration of the bill was then postponed until Monday.

Rep. Robertson propounded the following questions to the Minister of Finance:

"Will you please furnish this House with a tabulated statement showing the amount of capitalization, amount of paid up capital, assets, and amount of taxes paid, of and by each and every corporation doing business in this country as of the year 1897?"

House Bill No. 12 brought up for consideration with the majority and minority report. Rep. Achi made a long speech for the passage of the bill granting the judge of the third and fourth districts higher pay. He brought as an argument the message of the President, asking that the salaries of the Cabinet Ministers be raised.

Minister Damon was in favor of having the salaries of the various Government officials graded. Raising the salaries of some and leaving out others always gave rise to trouble and a lot of feeling. The expense was great enough at the present time.

Rep. Loebenstein stated that the matter was one in which his inclinations went one way and his duties as a legislator, another way. His inclinations were to give the judge in question a bigger salary but his duty as a legislator forbade this. "The country is pest ridden with officials," is a phrase of Rep. Loebenstein's that created quite a little enthusiasm in the House.

The majority report that the salary of the judge in question remain as it is now, was adopted.

Rep. Kahaulelio arose and suggested that Speaker Kaulukou be placed on the special committee to visit the leper settlement. There was general approbation all over the House and the Speaker, thanking the member for the honor conferred upon him, announced the following committee: Reps. Achi, Kaal, Gear, Pogue, and the Speaker. House adjourned at 3:15.

HAWAIIAN CURRENCY.

Questions Asked in House Concerning National Coin.

Twenty-first Day, March 12.

At the opening of the House Saturday morning Rep. Achi presented a petition for an item of \$5000 for repairing and otherwise improving the road from Keauhou to Kailua in the District of Kona.

Rep. McCandless then presented the following petition from H. H. Williams, the undertaker:

"I would respectfully ask you to have inserted in the appropriation bill an item of \$104, being the amount unlawfully collected as duty on a hearse imported by me in May, 1895."

"The Collector-General of Customs held that a hearse was a carriage and that made it dutiable; but, since then the Minister of Finance has made a ruling that a hearse is not a carriage and, therefore is not dutiable."

"Therefore claim the amount paid by me at the time."

Referred to Finance Committee.

Rep. Richards presented a petition from the First District, Hawaii, asking to have amended Section 62 of Act 64 of the Laws of 1896 in regard to the licensing of fire arms and the exemption of shot guns used on rice plantations from the requirement of licensing, so that the exemption may extend to all shot guns actually used in any agricultural enterprise for the purpose of destroying or scaring away birds that may be injurious to any crop.

The following questions were propounded:

Achi to the Attorney-General—

"Please state how many police captains and lieutenants there are in each of the various districts of the country."

"Please state the salaries paid to the police officers, captains and lieutenants during the two years last past."

Kaeo to the Minister of Finance—

"Will you kindly inform this House relative to the following questions:

1. There is supposed to be in this

country \$1,000,000 in silver coin of the issue of 1883.

"Under annexation, what arrangement has been made for extending it?"

2. "Will the parties holding said coin be indemnified in American currency, dollar for dollar, or will they receive merely the commercial price of silver which is 60 cents an ounce for their coin?"

Rep. Achi gave notice of intention to introduce the following:

"An Act to amend Section 1, Act 41 of the Laws of 1896, relating to jurisdictions of certain district magistrates."

Third reading of substitute Bill No. 4, relating to service of summons, and unanimous passage of same.

Third reading of substitute Bill No. 7, relating to conviction of accused persons, and unanimous passage of same.

Third reading of Bills No. 19 and 21, relating to choices in action, and unanimous passage of same.

House Bill No. 24 and 26, relating to coffee and ramie were deferred until Wednesday for consideration.

House Bill amending Section 5 of Article 57 of the Constitution, providing for the increase of number of members in the House, brought up in second reading. Rep. Kahaulelio made a long speech in favor of the bill and denounced the action of some of the members in disappearing from the room during the discussion of such important measure.

Upon motion of Rep. Achi, and amendment by Rep. Pogue, further consideration of the bill was deferred until Thursday.

David Kanawanui was nominated for sergeant-at-arms and messenger of the House and the clerk was instructed to cast one ballot in his favor. Speaker Kaulukou expressed for the House the kindly feeling for Mr. Tucker.

Adjourned at 12 noon.

END PENAL CLAUSE

Conference of House Members and Political Party.

Resolution Adopted—Frank Expressions—An Opinion From the States—Mr. Gear's House Act.

Conforming to an agreement suggested by the lawmakers, the Central Committee of the Oahu American Union Party and the Island House delegation met in the Chamber of Commerce all yesterday forenoon for a conference. The matter under consideration was the act that has been introduced by Representative Gear annulling the penal feature of labor contracts as made in this country. There were present at the meeting: Chairman Jas. A. Kennedy, Secretary W. R. Sims, Messrs. Theo. F. Lansing, B. F. Dillingham, Senator McCandless, W. H. Hoogs, F. B. McCandless, J. H. Fisher, Geo. W. Smith, E. C. Winston, L. L. McCandless, A. V. Gear, A. G. M. Robertson, J. A. Low, A. T. Atkinson, J. L. Kaulukou and S. G. Wilder.

There was earnest discussion for nearly two hours. Every gentleman present expressed his views. Mr. Gear read his act and gave explanation of the whole of it. These are the features:

"That from and after the 1st day of July, 1898, no contract for personal services made or entered into in the Republic of Hawaii, shall be specifically or penally enforceable."

"That from and after the 1st day of January, 1899, no contract for personal services made or entered into abroad, shall be specifically or penally enforceable in the Republic of Hawaii."

"That this law shall not be applied to contracts for services of seamen—the seamen's law to be left practically the same as it is at present all over the world."

"That this law shall not be construed to repeal any existing law so far as it applies to contracts now in existence or which may be entered into prior to the dates indicated."

A citizen now abroad who is a proven friend of this country and an untiring worker for annexation, has written of the proposed law:

"It will demonstrate to the people of the United States that the people and Government of Hawaii are in earnest in seeking to put themselves in the line with American conditions and labor methods and will give to those who are advocating annexation a strong moral means to verify such demonstration, which will be of far greater value than merely meeting one of the specific objections to annexation."

"The abrogation of the contract labor system will be an unqualified blessing to the country in more ways than one."

As to the provisions of the act itself, this writer says:

"It will enable all parties to accommodate themselves to the situation long enough beforehand to prevent it from operating harshly or causing dislocation of the business of the country. It will also cause the system to lapse gradually instead of all at once."

The discussion of the act took a very wide range, as well it might. It was stated that the planters would oppose it, but that they would do so from a mistaken idea, as more than half the labor now on the sugar estates is not under penal or other contract to work. Some of the expressions against the penal system were very positive. Two of three of the gentlemen warmly endorsed the efforts being made in the direction of having co-operative methods spread. There was not a gentleman in the room who failed to condemn the penal contract, but Senator

McCandless, Mr. Hoogs, Mr. Winston and one or two others insisted that it was well to investigate the subject further and nearly all were of the opinion that the planters were certainly entitled to a hearing in the matter. There was also made the suggestion that public meetings be held or the ward clubs of the party be called together. There was not a little talk on the emigration question as a whole and on the prospects for industries other than coffee.

The motion of Mr. McCandless that it be the sense of the committee meeting that the penal feature of labor contracts be abolished by the present legislature was carried without a negative vote after much debate.

There was very manifest in the meeting the usual spirit of fair play that has characterized the gatherings and conference of the committee and at the same time the determination that everything possible to further the annexation cause should be done, and that the Anglo-Saxon standard should be kept unsullied and floating with due regard for the rights of all, but even at the expense of necessary friction, if there was unreasonable or selfish opposition.

TRAM RATES.

The Old Company's Figures for Carrying People.

These are the rates of fare provided for in the bill now before the Legislature, submitted by the Hawaiian Tramways Company:

From any point Ewa of the Reform School, King street, to Waikiki, or any place on the Waikiki road, 15 cents.

From Waikiki, or any place on the Waikiki road to any place Ewa of the Reform School, King street, 15 cents.

From any place Ewa of the Reform School, King street, to the center of the city, or to the junction of King street with the Waikiki road, 10 cents.

From Waikiki, or any place on the Waikiki road, to the center of the city, or to the Reform School, King street, 10 cents.

From the center of the city to any

place Ewa of the Reform School, King street, 10 cents.

From the center of the city to any place on the Waikiki road, 10 cents.

From any point inside Punahou street, Wilder Avenue, the Electric Power station, Nuuanu street, and the Reform School, King street, 5 cents.

No provision is made for reduced rates for school children; they would, consequently, be charged the foregoing rates.

UMPIRES.

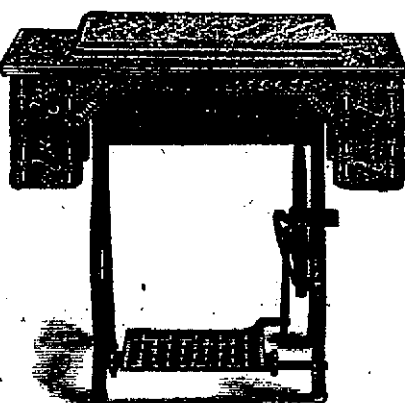
Base Ball Magnates Propose Radical Changes.

A dispatch from Chicago says that if James A. Hart and A. J. Reach are harkened unto by the National League an umpire will have the full power not only to put an unruly player out of the game, but if he sees fit, to keep him suspended for an indefinite period. Such is one of the changes recommended by the committee appointed to recommend changes in the playing rules of the professional baseball clubs.

The leading umpire is to be called the "referee umpire" and is to occupy the position behind the bat and judge balls and strikes. The other will be known as the "assistant umpire" and his position will be behind second base. The umpires will not be allowed to change positions during a game except with the consent of both Captains, and neither is permitted to leave during a contest unless he be ill or physically disabled.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eschleman, Sterling, Ill., is doing so, is proven by the following, from Mr. Eschleman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine
Parts kept in stock or imported
to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,
PAAULO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.
Sugar Machinery
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LONDON), Ltd.
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THE RIBDON IRON WORKS
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MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER
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LINE OF
Handsome
Parlor
Furniture
Now in Stock.

ALSO

Bed-
Room
Suites

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

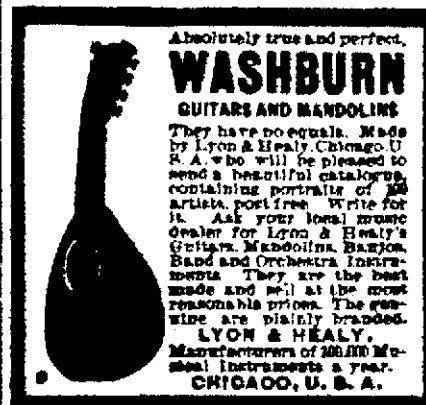
Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.



Absolutely true and perfect.

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They have no equal. Made by Washburn & Sons, Chicago, U.S.A. who will be pleased to send a beautiful catalogue containing portraits of 25 artists, post free. Write for it. Ask your local music dealer for Lyric & Fleury's Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Basses and Orchestras. Instruments made and sold at the most reasonable prices. The Washburn name is a guarantee of quality.

LYON & HEALY.

Musicians of 25,000 Musical Instruments a Year.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

KLONDIKE LETTER

Some Interesting Notes Are Sent by a Reliable Man.

ARE FROM FORT WRANGLE

Travel—Accommodations at the Military Post—Customs Wrinkles. No Horse Feed on the Road.

A friend at Seattle sends to an attaché of the Advertiser a copy of an interesting letter from a reliable man at Fort Wrangle, a station on the Klondike road. Following are extracts:

"This place has about 200 whites and 300 Indians. At present the hotel accommodations are very poor, there being sleeping accommodations for about 50 people. We have five eating houses. In six weeks our hotel (not mine), will be finished, which will accommodate about 150 people.

"At present the only way to get to the river is by scow or canoe, which costs \$3.50 for one man and outfit. The Alaskan made one trip last week, and on her return, just before anchoring, she ran on a rock. She will probably make daily trips next week. The river is seven miles from Wrangle wharf.

"For the last two weeks parties have left here every day for the river from four to 20 in a party. They all take in from one to two years' supplies. One man can easily draw 300 lbs. on a sled; a dog about the same.

"There is considerable snow on the river, but a party came out from Teslin lake last week and made a good trail. This has been kept hot with 150 and another with 20 horses, (now here) will start up the river next week, to be followed with several other parties with horses, which will make the trail first-class. The snow has made the trail comparatively level.

"United States Customs officers require parties to give bond or pay an officer to go to the boundary. The cost is about \$40. Any number can club together and pay one officer. The boundary line is about 30 miles from Wrangle. There is a bonded warehouse in Wrangle owned by Sylvester & Reed. There is a first-class trail between Telegraph creek and Teslin.

"There is absolutely no feed for horses or cattle between here and Dawson City now on account of the snow; but in the spring there is no finer or more abundant grazing on earth than between Telegraph creek and lake Teslin. Parties bringing horses, dogs, or other animals must bring feed for the entire trip, as they cannot get it here.

"The people of Wrangle do all they can for prospectors, and I have the first case of extortion to hear of. The United States Government barracks have been free for all comers so far, be they English or American. It is a large, good house.

"In conclusion I will say if you give anyone a card to me, I will assist them all in my power while here, free of charge."

(Signed) A. BURKE.

"Mr. Burke was formerly a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., in business at No. 406-S Main street. Resided in Seattle, at Continental hotel, corner First avenue and Pine street for about three months, during which time he conducted a most searching investigation into all matters pertaining to the Klondike."

RECEPTION AT AINAHAU.

A Big Social Affair In Honor of Mr. Davies.

The Princess Kaiulani and Mr. Clegborn gave a large reception at Aina-hau, on Saturday afternoon, to Mr. Theo. H. Davies, who sails for England on the Belgic tomorrow. Because of the heavy rains of the morning, it was necessary to abandon the idea of a garden party, and to hold the function under cover. The spacious and beautiful grounds had been specially prepared for the occasion, but the effect of the coconut grove, the Hawaiian hut and the many other attractions of the grounds was lost in the flood of water. But the rooms within the residence are ample, and easily accommodated the many guests, who were charmed with their reception and the entertainment provided for them.

The reception was held on the front veranda of the main residence, at the left of which the Hawaiian National band was stationed. The guests were met at the foot of the steps by Mr. Clegborn. At the top of the steps they were received by the Princess Kaiulani and Mr. Davies.

The refreshments were served in the large lanai in the old residence. On each of the little tables at which the guests were seated there was a vase of flowers. The lanai itself was a profusion of palms and ferns. There were very few special decorations in the re-

maining rooms. The wealth of tropical verdure at all times about the residence and within the different apartments makes special decorations unnecessary.

The responses to the invitations to meet Mr. Davies were very general. Fully 400 people were present Saturday afternoon. For three hours there was a constant line of carriages arriving and departing.

The guests included representatives of the foreign diplomatic and consular corps, members of the Hawaiian Legislature and Government and well known society and other prominent people of the Islands. They came not only to pay their respects to Mr. Davies on the eve of his departure, but to again be the recipients of the hospitality of their hostess and host at a most delightful function.

WAS STEAM.

A Mauna Loa Passenger Corrects a Volcano Report.

It turns out that the first report regarding volumes of steam from the crater of Mokuaweoweo on Mauna Loa, is incorrect. There was not the slightest appearance of activity from that place.

A man from the district of Kauai has the following story to tell: "I was a passenger on the Mauna Loa and, being a resident of Kauai, could locate the place from which I saw volumes of steam arise. This was at Kahalepohaha, the scene of the flow of 1887. Columns of steam at various intervals seemed to rise steadily and from time to time, to spread out at the top, like the kahilis in use during the time of the old aliis. The appearance was that of a flow, but again, the steam may have come from a crack. What makes me think it was not a flow, is the fact that there were no earthquakes preceding the appearance of the steam. To those who do not know the situation of Kahalepohaha, I might say that it is two-thirds of the way down the mountain side, and closest to Kahuku."

SHERIFF CONEY.

Mr. F. W. Carter Resigns as Sheriff of Kauai.

F. W. Carter, who arrived on the W. G. Hall from Kauai yesterday morning, has resigned as sheriff of the Garden Isle.

The resignation was entirely voluntary and was made to enable Mr. Carter to go to Molokai to accept a position on the big ranch, of which his brother, A. W. Carter, is one of the owners.

Deputy Sheriff John H. Coney, who has served in that capacity for several years, is now acting sheriff and, according to a statement made by Marshal Brown last night, he will undoubtedly be made sheriff. The Marshal will go to Lihue on the W. G. Hall Tuesday.

Ookala Plantation.

It is reported in financial circles that the capital stock of the company owning and operating Ookala plantation on the Island of Hawaii, is to be increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The matter will take definite shape this week. The understanding is now that the present stockholders will take up the new issue amongst themselves. The plantation is doing so well under new management that it is deemed advisable to add to the capital, and with this and the profits of 1898-9 wipe out the debt and add a new mill. The agency will still be with W. G. Irwin & Co. Ltd.

Sharpshooters.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sharpshooters Company was held in headquarters last evening.

Captain Oscar White was unanimously elected an active member of the company.

Another re-entry handicap match was arranged for, this to begin on April 1st and to last six months.

Jack McVeigh presented a gold medal to the company. This is to be shot for by the lowest two classes of the Sharpshooters Company, the man making the highest ten scores during six months beginning April 1st, to be the winner.

Maui Senator.

There will be held on Maui this evening a convention of the American Union party to nominate a successor to the late Senator Horner. A citizen of Lahaina writes that up to date three names are mentioned. The gentlemen who are said to be in the field are all well known. They are: A. N. Kepolai, S. F. Chillingworth and "Gaddie" Wilder. The big fight will be in the convention.

A Rough Trip.

There was a sick crowd of passengers aboard the Mauna Loa on her trip down. It was so rough at times that the water fairly poured into the rooms. The chief engineer had a pair of shoes on the floor near his berth and when he went up from below he found that they had quietly floated away.

TO GRADE COFFEE

A New Act In the Interest of Hawaiian Product.

Commissioners to Class and Mark the Entire Crop—Penalty of Law is a Heavy Export Duty.

It was only last week that the Central Committee of the Oahu American Union Party sent to the party men in the Legislature an appeal in the interest of coffee and other young industries. It appears that the assessors on the Island of Hawaii, and in coffee districts elsewhere, have been interpreting the 1892 exemption law in a manner that seems to the planters and investors to be entirely foreign to its spirit. That law makes tax free implements, trees, crops, etc., for a period of 10 years.

There was nothing said in so many words in the act about the land, but those who have put money into the new business say they of course understand that the law was intended to make taxes light for them till their plantations were producing nicely. The assessors are putting a decidedly "stiff" valuation on the land and in justification point to the letter of the law. Another act with an extension of the exemption period will be introduced at this session.

Coffee and coffee lands will be quite prominent in legislation before the session ends. Here are the important or striking paragraphs of an act that will go into the House in a few days:

"There shall be appointed by the Minister of the Interior one or more commissioners, whose duties shall be to examine and grade all coffees submitted to them for that purpose, at such places and under such rates of compensation and conditions as may be imposed from time to time by the Minister of the Interior. After such examination and grading, the commissioner shall seal the bag or container of such coffee with an official seal in such manner that the said bag or container cannot be opened without breaking and mutilating the said seal; and shall cause said bag or container to be plainly marked with the grade and quality of the coffee as found by him to be contained therein.

"The Minister of the Interior may fix rates of compensation to be paid by applicants for the examination and grading of coffee, and such compensation shall be deposited with the commissioner at the time of making application.

"An export duty of 5 cents per pound shall be paid on all coffees exported from the Hawaiian Island not examined, graded and under seal as aforesaid."

A number of the leading planters, factors and retailers are behind this act. The only opposition they have met so far is some objection to the export duty provision. It is clear, as they maintain, that this is simply an expedient method of imposing a penalty for failure to have coffee graded so that the reputation of the superior Hawaiian product may be kept inviolate. The friends of the proposed act argue strongly that this is the best possible stipulation to insure the success of such a law. It is likely that the item of age will also be inserted for marking on the bags.

A Taxation Meeting.

It has been decided by the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives to endeavor to secure the views of leading citizens on the proposed income tax act and other probable revenue legislation. To this end the committee has called a public meeting. All interested are invited to attend at the Chamber of Commerce hall, Campbell block, on the evening of "St. Patrick's Day in the morning." A committee of business men has already been before the committee of the House.

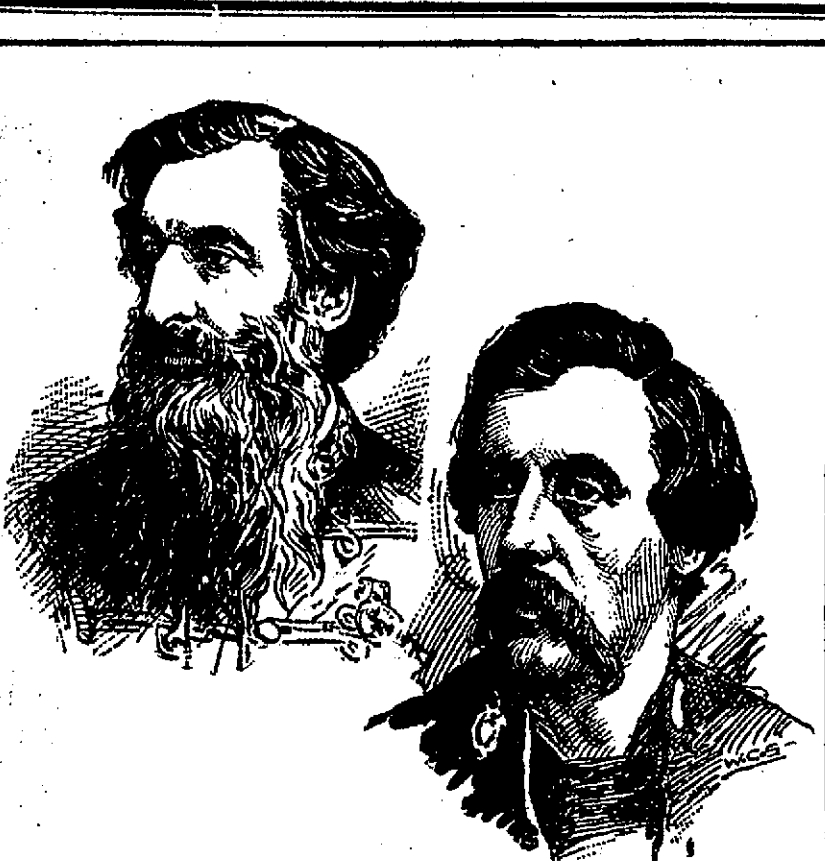
NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.

IS THE GREATEST Mail Order House in the World. MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY, 111 to 120 Michigan Ave. WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE

GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

Containing 300 pages (8 1/2 by 11 inches), 14,000 illustrations, 44,000 dependable quotations, and Twenty SPECIAL PRICE LISTS devoted to distinctive lines of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, viz: FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS and CARRIAGES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, SEWING MACHINES, ORGANS, PIANOS, BOOKS on every subject, PHOTOGRAPHY, WATER-PROOFING, HAWAIIAN CARPETS, TOYS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, DRESSERS, BICYCLES, REFRIGERATORS, HAWAIIAN CARPETS, TOYS, GOODS, WALL PAPER, and FURNITURE SUPPLIES. Any one of all of these publications will be sent postpaid upon application to dealers in foreign lands, including our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers." Send in your request, indicate your requirements, and we will endeavor to do so, and have of our facilities for filling orders expediently at minimum prices. Double Quantities on Request on Money Returned.

Montgomery Ward & Co., CHICAGO, U. S. A. 111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH AND BALLINGTON BOOTH. General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, is endeavoring to stop the war between his army and his son's seceding American Volunteers.

Good things are worth a fair price. Good baking powder doesn't sell at 25 or 30 cents a pound—we don't care what anybody else says to the contrary. Your money back if you don't like Schilling's Best—at your grocer's.



- PLOWS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS;
- PLANTATION SUPPLIES;
- LUBRICATING OILS;
- CARPENTERS', MACHINISTS' AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS;
- ARMS AND AMMUNITION;
- FARMERS' BOILERS;
- WILEY & RUSSELL'S SCREW PLATES;
- TAPS AND DIES, DRILLS;
- PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES;
- GRAPHITE AND GRAPHITE PAINT;
- "GARLAND" STOVES AND RANGES;
- BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES;
- GASOLINE STOVES;
- AGATE AND TIN WARE;
- LAMPS;
- "AUTOMATIC" AND "NEW VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINES.



G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. RUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Vapo-Resolene

WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CREBOLINE is administered by inhalation. It gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors. It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.

TIMELY TOPICS

March 10, 1898.

Will You Lubricate?

In our imagination we hear the mighty gasp that ascends to the clouds from a doubtful though expectant multitude of thirsty souls. Doubtful, because of the apparent absurdity of such a proposition coming from us. And yet we mean every word we say, and as a new method of advertising, repeat, "Will you lubricate?"

We have just received a large shipment of the famous COLORADO brand of lubricants, which for density of viscosity, high fire test and perfect working qualities, cannot be excelled. Here is a list of a few specialties:

- "COLORADO"
- CYLINDER OIL
- ENGINE OIL
- VALVE OIL
- HEAVY MINERAL CASTOR OIL
- CAR BOX OIL

And where high speed machinery is employed, the celebrated "Colorado" DYNAMO OIL.

The above oils are very extensively used on these Islands, and have invariably given the greatest satisfaction—as witness the large number of testimonials from our Customers who all endorse our statement that "no better oils than the 'Colorado' brand are to be found anywhere in the world."

We have also on hand a new supply of

- AXLE GREASE
- in tins and boxes and also in 25lb. tubs.
- It is really a superior article and sells at a low figure. Also
- BLACK ASPHALTUM
- for painting smokestacks, pipes, etc., etc.

Call and inspect at The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1898.

THE RESEARCH CLUB.

If that healthy nursery plant, the Research Club, becomes firmly rooted here, Rev. Mr. Birnie must be credited with having planted one of the most valuable social and political growths that the Islands need.

It is the young men who shape the future of the nation. In the ordinary course of events the older men control and govern. They, as a class, invariably keep things as they are in all branches of human activities. The reasons for it, are many and sufficient.

In the discussion of the racial question, the young men will find that they are tackling facts which underlie our social conditions. With or without annexation, the racial instincts, habits and prejudices will be extremely active and pushing, and must determine the complexion of our social life and our political life too, if there is no annexation. All things tend towards annexation at present, and with it these racial questions are still supremely important.

They will notice that man will spend 10 years of his life in studying for the law or the practice of medicine, but the average man spends no time whatever in the study of the science or art of government, which is surely more important than law or medicine. And in the study of this art, the knowledge of the operation of the environment, and racial habits and thoughts of man is supremely important.

Different races living in close proximity either as nations or small communities come to blows as a rule, sooner or later. This is the experience of small communities. A proper understanding of the feelings and habits of men may avoid these frictions.

The discussion of the racial question at Rev. Mr. Birnie's on Friday evening, developed several interesting phases of it. Much more inquiry is needed. Aside from what can be learned from books, there should be the study of men. Not one of us on these Islands, so far as we know, has ever made a study of these vital questions. But a lawyer, or a doctor or a merchant who will shut his mouth if asked a question about sugar grinding machinery, will talk volubly about the intricate machinery of government. He does so, because he is forced to. As the young men, in critical times, come to the front, it would seem wise for them to make the very best preparation for action. There is no "walk over" for the pale face in Hawaii. The more thoroughly the young men are prepared by education so that they will have a single, and not scattered thoughts before them in the near future, the less annoyance and perhaps suffering the community will have.

THE MISSION CHURCH.

The controversy between Bishop Willis, and those who have erected the Mission chapel near Punahou, need not be stated at length. It turns mainly on who should hold title to the property. Broadly stated it may be summed up in the proposition that if the Bishop is not permitted to run the business of the new Mission church, he will block it.

He gives his reasons for refusing to recognize it, but he who runs may easily read between his lines, that it is with him purposely or not, rule or ruin. We do not belong to the Anglican Church. We have no prejudices whatever regarding the two wings of the church. We simply regard it as a valuable factor in good civilization, and look upon the controversy from an impartial standpoint.

The Mission building has been erected through the earnest labors of Canon Osborne and of members and strong friends of the Anglican Church. It is finished. The Bishop refuses to recognize it. He makes no charge that heresy will be preached in it, or that its officials are disqualified. But he stands on a trivial point of ecclesiastical law, namely that the title to the property is not where he wants it, though it is in the names of members of the Anglican Church. Now instead of clearing up this trivial dispute, by asking several intelligent men to act as arbitrators, or by speedily sending to the authorities of the church in England for advice, he stands before the door of the little church, brandishes his ugly sword of prerogative, and permits no one to enter it for worship. The sheep cannot enter the fold and must be left to the wolves, because he will not let them in. His prerogatives as Bishop are of more value to him than the saving of souls. He feels as important as the Arkansas preacher who gave notice to his congregation in the morning. "Me

and the Lord will meet you this evening at 7 o'clock."

The Anglican Church, one of the grandest institutions on earth, for the welfare of men, rich in its inspiring ritual, powerful in its far-reaching work, has only met with misfortune in these Islands. It has now a precarious and stunted growth, and yearly dwindles under a withering touch. Its condition here is a scandal to the great Church itself.

Bishop Willis, of course, feels that he has been wronged in all sorts of ways, since he was mysteriously guided to a residence here. Let him show forgiveness to all, including the Almighty, for what they have done. Better still, Shake Hawaiian dust from his feet.

MORE BARKING.

The Senatorial watchdog, Mr. McCandless springs, so far as his short chain will let him, and barks furiously at the Board of Health. On Friday he rattled his chain frightfully in his effort to bite the Board, because it had, it was charged, authorized "junketing" in Japan, and had left the hard work of cholera times to the citizens to do.

What is the matter? Of course he has a grievance. What is it? Has the Board on some occasion maliciously tied a tin can to the watchdog's tail, and started him up the street? Why don't the other Senatorial mastiffs howl too if there is anything wrong? While he is resting for a moment from his howl let us ask him a conundrum.

"Why is a dog who has been barking furiously like the Senator?" Because he has "pans."

When one watchdog barks furiously and the rest of them don't, it is pretty certain that the barking dog feels badly about something.

"Why is the Senator like a hound that chases after a cow instead of the hare?"

"Because he is on the wrong scent."

A committee of the Senate has reported that there is confusion in the accounts of the Board of Health. The matter should be investigated at once and if it is true, the guilty should be punished. If the President of the Board has one strong point it is that of keeping the most accurate accounts. We know nothing whatever about the matter, but suspect that the committee that has attempted to examine its accounts, made the mistake of the tipsy Irish valet, who was told to look out of the window and report the weather. He opened the cupboard door, looked into it and reported "very dark, sur, and, be gorra, with a strong smell of cheese."

If the committee will look soberly into the accounts, they will see neither "darkness" nor "cheese." After all, however, the members of the Board may be guilty wretches, and may conclusively show that even the white man is not fit for self-government in the tropics—unless Senator McCandless governs him.

REAL VALUES.

Several years ago a sample of tea grown on these Islands, was submitted to "experienced" persons in this city, who after due consideration, valued it at about 60 cents per pound, and this valuation was accepted as final and reliable. We sent a sample of this tea to one of the leading "tea tasters" of New York City, one of those persons upon whose judgment valuable cargoes of teas are priced and sold. He was asked to make a thorough test. He replied and was corroborated by his associate, that the value of the tea was about 15 cents per pound.

It was repeatedly said in the California paper, several years since, that tobacco grown in the State was fully equal to that grown in Cuba. Of course men began to dabble in tobacco culture for good Havana "fillers" are worth \$2 per pound. Some of this tobacco "equal to the best Havana" was secured, sent to a reliable expert and tobacco broker, and was valued at 25 cents per pound. The average man who undertakes a new project likes to be told something pleasant about it, and hates the "naked" truth, just as Dr. Bishop hates a "naked" picture. But the day of reckoning comes at last. Nature demands a square deal. Even our valuable and progressive fellow citizen, Mr. Marsden got a little "off" on the canaille business, just as we all frequently get "off" because we dislike to search out and stand before that most disagreeable monster—a "cold fact."

THE CORRECT TIME FOR VOTING.

The Commercial Club of Chicago, after listening on February 5th, to Professor von Holst on the annexation question, immediately voted against annexation. Judge Lambert Tree in the Chicago Tribune returns Professor von Holst's arguments, and intimates that to take such a vote "after a hearty dinner" discloses the baleful effects of wine. The Chicago Post says the club is the most powerful commercial club in the West, but that its members comprising the most prominent men in Chicago, "failed to grasp the full na-

tional import of the opportunity." "But," says the Post, "let anyone triple on their commercial corns, as annexation is sure to trample on American commerce in the Pacific, and these indolent gentlemen of the Commercial Club will resent it with a vengeance that the intruder will never forget."

If these men were British merchants (excuse us for alluding to such grasping shop keepers), sending as they do their goods to all parts of the world, they would have insisted on annexation, in the interests of trade! These Chicago merchants, representing some hundred of millions of dollars, do not yet feel keenly the need of foreign trade and therefore do not feel the need of outposts. These men feel about annexation just as we feel about Japanese immigration; so long as there is profit in things as they are, why take any new departures? These men represent the conservatism of wealth. Against them are the men who take larger views, and are convinced that it is the wisdom of the hour to annex Hawaii.

Regarding the taking of the vote of the club after a hearty dinner, it recalls the anecdote told in the last Atlantic by Colonel Higginson, of his experience in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was speaking in favor of the oleomargarine bill, and remarked that a gentleman in New York City had put the very best butter and the best oleomargarine on his lunch table as an experiment, and that his guests had preferred the oleomargarine. The House was struck with the force of this fact, when a member rose and asked: "Will the gentleman kindly inform us at what precise stage of the lunch this test was applied?" His bill was defeated.

The question now is, as Judge Tree suggests, at what stage of the dinner was the vote of the Commercial Club taken.

SUSPENDING SENTENCE.

If any of the Senators are in doubt about the wisdom of the proposed law, giving magistrates the right to suspend sentences in certain cases, a very brief examination of the reports of the Prison Reform Societies will remove the doubt. The power to suspend is one of the best methods of controlling depraved young men and women. While the power has been abused to a very limited extent by some corrupt magistrate, it has proved to be an excellent educational process.

In the large cities where you men become incorrigible, it is not unfrequently happens that parents make complaint to the magistrate where their children have committed petty crimes, and on conviction the sentence is suspended. The result is that the child lives in fear of imprisonment, and behaves properly. In the large cities this may be done without publicity. Some years ago a millionaire had his own son arrested and convicted of the offense of drunkenness and brawling. The sentence was suspended. The son could defy his parents, but feared to tussle with the police judge.

Those who have questioned the wisdom of enacting this bill, seem to be lamentably ignorant of the very large amount of literature on the subject to be found in civilized countries. They might as well bring in a bill to forbid the exercise of the pardoning power by the Executive.

The doubt about the wisdom of the law, as exhibited in the debate of the House, is similar to the doubt existing with the boys' debating society of Timbuctoo, when they discussed the question, "Do the Europeans wear clothes, and if so, for what purpose?"

THE PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The rumor that the dominant party intends to force a change in the Cabinet is not correct, if our information is accurate. The attitude of several members of that party in the Legislature naturally breeds such a rumor, as there is a marked display of a hostile spirit towards the Attorney General at least. We do not believe that there is yet any settled plan of attack on the Cabinet.

Appearances are misleading. The American element of the community expects that proceedings in the Legislature here will be conducted as they are in the 45 Legislative bodies of the American States, and in the American Congress.

The universal rule in all those bodies is for the members of a party to stand by the Government it has put into power. This rule is carried so far that even just criticism of public officials is strictly taboo. Gross frauds committed by officials who are members of the party are concealed. If sensitive and highly conscientious members of the party are aware of wrong doings, they investigate the matter privately, and if there is error, correct it behind the door, instead of bobbing up in public and exposing the party weakness. All dirty linen is washed strictly in private, excepting by the ignorant or the irresponsible who lost their temper. The first and most important rule in practical politics, is to present solid fronts to your opponents.

The fact that members of the domi-

nant party are trying to annoy the Government of its own creation, creates the impression that they wish to change it. The real truth is that they are inexperienced politicians, and do not seem to have ever heard of the way politicians conduct their business in America or Great Britain.

A lady was shocked at the sight of a naked small child tottering along a village street. "Madame" said her companion, a celebrated novelist, "its only a case of pure innocence." We incline to the belief that in exposing the nakedness of the Government of their own party, these members do it only in "pure innocence."

We delicately intimated once that some of the members had much to learn. But the editorial member from Honolulu, instantly struck an attitude, and proudly pointed to the roll of veteran and illustrious statesmen in the House, and left us to infer that they had closed up the book of political knowledge because there was nothing in it.

Honest and intelligent members of the Legislature naturally require very many expectations from the Administration regarding its proceedings. Friends of the Government will quietly seek the departments and obtain full explanations in a business like way. If they finally discover that wrong has been done, they should then, from the Mugwump point of view, rise up in public, point the finger of scorn at the Government, and refuse to be bound by party ties. If governed by the general political rule, they will stand by the party and say nothing.

The conduct of several members of the dominant party justifies the belief, that they are crippling the Government of their and our, own creation. They seem to be quite too willing to gloat over what they think are "rotten" spots in the record.

In taking this course, they refuse to follow the example of party men elsewhere, and they may be morally right about it. It is not "good politics" however.

It is said that white men cannot work in the tropics. Perhaps it may be as equally true that white men can't legislate wisely in the tropics. We are learning something every day.

MR. DAVIES' APPEAL.

Time enough has passed since Mr. T. H. Davies issued his appeal to the natives, in behalf of harmony, unity and political cooperation with the whites, for some response. At least there should be a sufficient response from which to gather the trend of the native mind.

We have taken the trouble to make many inquiries regarding the character of any response, but so far, it does not seem to be all favorable to Mr. Davies' hopes. We do not as yet speak positively on the subject, because in fairness to Mr. Davies, abundant time should be allowed for the slow action of the native mind.

From the data we have, our opinion is that the natives, instead of regarding Mr. Davies as their honest and true friend, look upon him as a deserter, a "traitor to the cause."

Mr. Davies would serve the country well, if he could keep the natives in permanent line for good government. We are sure that no honest and careful reader of the various histories of political growths, would expect for a moment that he can. It would be just as easy for an American statesman, who believes in the separation of Church and State, to convince the mass of Englishmen that they ought to discover the Church from the State, as it would be for Mr. Davies to convince the natives that they are wrong in their political feelings. We do not say that the natives have any strong political feelings. The astonishing fact, revealed by the Queen's book, that, since the overthrow, they have not given one dollar to aid in the "recovery of their rights," indicates its real strength.

But behind that is the racial feeling of suspicion of the white. The great majority of natives, unfortunately, thrive in their ways, attribute their lack of prosperity to the grasping and selfish conduct of the whites, including Mr. Davies. Nothing pleases a thrifless person, all over the world, so much as to be told that his misfortune is not due to his own failures, but to the injustice of others. The wicked white man has told the native for many years that the missionary robbed him, and that Mr. Davies, who is a prosperous man, has also robbed him. Any assertion to the contrary, he does not believe. This is a solid political fact. The men who will "play" the native for his vote, will always put this fact before him, and then promise "to see justice done to him." And the native will be "played," and then be left out in the cold.

If further responses from the natives confirm those now received, we shall regard Mr. Davies' appeal as a most interesting and valuable lesson in political literature.

We wish Mr. Davies a pleasant voyage. And we hope that he will find time to consult some of those able

statesmen in England, who have had so much experience in dealing with questions identical with our own.

INTIMIDATION.

No, Senator McCandless. The "blackguards of the morning paper" cannot intimidate you. They cannot do so, any more than a mosquito can dislodge the mountain of Haleakala, by striking it head on. So you can do your fearless duty.

You accused the Board of Health of "junketing" at the public expense and of improper keeping of accounts. We looked into the matter at once, and saw that you were in the wrong. Even to this day the books of the Board have not been examined. No man can "honestly" make a charge of this kind until he has made an "honest" investigation. No man has the right to slander another, because he "honestly" believes the slander. He must look out for his facts first. You did not.

So you attempted to hold up to derision the Government you aided to create. You do not, as you say you do, "represent the Republic of Hawaii," but you mis-represent the Republic when you, in its name, accuse its servants of such crimes and negligence.

When you prove, and your associates agree with you, the charge of "junketing" and bad bookkeeping, "the blackguards of the morning paper," will take a big dose of the medicine of humble apology.

NOTES ON INDIANS.

At the Hampton Normal and Agricultural School, of Virginia, the Indian boys recently debated the question whether or not they could conscientiously thank Christopher Columbus for discovering them.

Some years ago, the boys of a district school in New Jersey, read compositions on Christopher Columbus. One of these read: "The Indians lived in happiness in America. One of them said one day, 'shall we ever be discovered?' They went to the shore one day and saw something in the water coming towards them. They watched until it came near. It was a ship. Then they all rose up and exclaimed, 'It is Christopher Columbus! Alas! We are now discovered!'"

An Indian boy in the Hampton school was recently told to write a brief essay on the life of Patrick Henry. He presented the following essay:

"Patrick Henry was a lazy boy and did not want to do anything but fishing and hunting. He got married when he was too young and said: 'Give me liberty or give me death!'"

Two Babies, an Indian at one of the agencies, admires the bicycle. He says that "it enables a person to sit down when he walks."

WIDE TIRES.

Anyone who will look into the matter carefully will see great merit in Senator McCandless' bill providing for the use of wide tires. Those who are interested in the preservation of good roads see in the use of these tires, one of the best means of securing that preservation.

The extreme conservatism of the racial habit of thought has prevented the adoption of this improvement in civilized countries, in spite of the prompt admission of its great value by every person who has taken the trouble to examine it. If the Senator succeeds in securing the enactment of his proposed law, he will have done the Islands a most substantial service. Moreover, he will have shown an excellent example of what energy can do in accomplishing results. The advocates of good roads elsewhere, have not been fortunate. Vested interests, and indifference are the lions in the path.

We stated yesterday that the railway plant used by the Tramway Company was "second-hand." This statement was made on the strength of reports generally in circulation here to that effect. We are informed by the manager of the company that the statement is not true. We accept this correction for we do not desire to prejudice in any way the rights of the company. Whatever its shortcomings may be, it is entitled to justice and fair play.

Senator McCandless has introduced into the appropriation bill an item to reimburse Consul C. T. Wilder, which provides for the payment to him of \$2,500. Will the Senator explain the need of the "relief?" Several hundred other persons here would like "relief" too.

Rushing Work.

Contractor Fred Harrison is improving splendidly an opportunity given him by Colonel Macfarlane to prove once again that in the line of making buildings he is a "buster" premier. Mr. Harrison will in a short time now finish the two-story brick kitchen for the hotel. The new two-story cottage, on which a hard and fast time limit was placed by Colonel Macfarlane, is under the direction of Mr. Harrison, rising up as if by magic. Seldom in Honolulu has there been a chance to see such

work. The lumber was rushed to the site and in a couple of days after the frame was up. Now the forces are putting finishing touches on both the exterior and interior and even the plumbers have appeared and are moving fast. Mr. Harrison will certainly have the work completed within contract time.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, is probably the most cultured Prince now sitting on any throne. Besides being a great linguist, speaking no less than seven languages perfectly, he is a poet and writer of great ability, and his poems are not only widely read throughout Sweden, but have been translated in several foreign tongues. A first rate musician, with a beautiful voice, an eloquent orator and an enthusiastic sportsman, the Swedish King is all of these. But in spite of his many interests and accomplishments, he has kept his duties and responsibilities ever before him.

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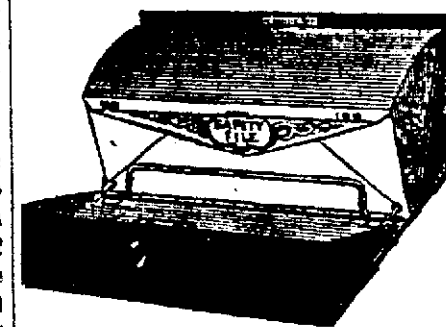
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MORE DISCUSSION

Attorney-General Smith Answers
Criticisms of Health Board.

SOME WARM REMARKS IN SENATE

Message From the President On
Joint Resolutions—Questions
Asked in the House.

SENATE.

Twenty-first Day, March 14.

After the usual opening exercises the following message was received from the President which, on motion of Senator Brown was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

To the Senate of the Republic of Hawaii:

My attention having been called to a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 7th instant, relative to a practice followed by officers of the Department of the Attorney-General, I deem it of sufficient importance to justify me in addressing a communication to the Legislature upon the subject.

The purpose of this message is not to discuss the merits of the alleged methods in use in the Department of the Attorney-General, but to submit to the consideration of the Legislature the question of practice raised by a resolution of this nature when passed by only one branch of the Legislature.

Aside from the enactment of statutes, the Legislature has the power by joint resolution of taking action in certain cases. But a resolution seeking to direct or control the action or course of the Executive branch of the Government, when taken by one House without reference to the will of, or expression of opinion by the other, presents serious considerations, involving the possibility of placing the Executive in the dilemma of receiving rival and clashing resolutions from the two branches of the Legislature, aimed at influencing or controlling its action.

It will be apparent to you in this connection that when matters of Executive administration are under discussion in the Legislature or in either branch thereof, the opinion of the Legislature upon the subject matter becomes of great importance to the Executive.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Executive Chamber, March 11, 1898.

A communication was received from the President announcing that his signature had been attached to an act relating to Circuit Courts, an act relating to appeals from Circuit Courts and an act relating to interest on money.

A communication was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of and transmitting substitute bills 4, 7, 19 and 21.

A petition was received for an appropriation of \$100 to pay for the transportation of the body of the late Judge Austin from Paeahau to Hilo. The late Judge was at the time of his sudden death on official duty. The Attorney-General asked that the petition be laid on the table for further consideration. He explained that the appropriation would not be establishing a dangerous precedent as it was clearly an extraordinary case.

Senator Lyman reported from the Committee on Public Lands on items in bills 4 and 5 in that Department recommending their passage. The reports were received and placed on file.

Further time was given the Judiciary Committee for consideration of the bill for the registry of vessels.

The House bill relating to coroner's jury was reported printed.

The Committee on Public Instruction reported from Senator Lyman recommending the appropriation of \$80,000 for school houses, increasing the item in the bill by \$5,000 because of the need of houses throughout the Islands other than those provided for in the bill.

The Attorney-General, speaking to a question of privilege said: In regard to the discussion that was held last Friday relating to the accounts of the Board of Health, I would like to explain that I was engaged in the lower House, so was not aware of the discussion held here, and had no opportunity to make any explanation in regard to the matter.

I am satisfied that there was a good deal of misapprehension on the part of the members of the Senate in regard to the matter, and in view of the publicity given to the report in the papers, rendering such manifest injustice to the Board of Health and the members of the Board of Health, it is my desire to call attention to the various matters mentioned in the remarks published.

Expressions were used to the effect, that the Board of Health "did not know where it stood." That "the books needed a very thorough overhauling" and "the adoption of a better system." That it was time that "the Auditor-General or a Legislative Committee straightened things up," and that "the accounts were being kept in a slipshod manner."

These expressions, I am sure, were under a misapprehension, because the fact is that the books are being kept in the Board of Health in a very thorough and complete system; as a matter of fact the same system is used as that in the Attorney-General's Department, which was commended so highly by the other committee. Every detail is accounted for, there are between five and six thousand vouchers, and a matter of twenty thousand items during the period, and every voucher is checked and everything accounted for with accuracy. I have had experts go over the accounts and they found everything in order. The difficulty rose in the matter of pre-paying unpaid bills for the accounts were made up. As far as things that were ordered from the office of the Board of Health are concerned, the requisitions are kept on file, the vouchers are all checked and

every detail accounted for in a very thorough manner; but bills are incurred in the outside districts, by the Hospitals at Wailuku, Maui, the Insane Asylum and other places which do not go through the Board of Health and are for their own immediate supplies, of which the Board of Health cannot have any knowledge until the bills come in. As early as October notices were sent out from both the Department of the Attorney-General and the Board of Health, to have every account sent in by December 31st, and the books were kept open until January 15th. Every effort was made to get the accounts in; but in spite of all our efforts the accounts were not all sent in. Then the accounts were kept open until the Appropriation Bill for Unpaid bills was made up to that time, but even after that, after the books were kept open until the last moment, additional accounts kept coming in, which were added on another list, and made the amounts differ from the statement originally made. The attention of the Chairman of the Committee was called to this, and I thought I had explained it to him. As I am informed, up to the present time not a member of this committee of the Senate has examined the books of the Department. The matter of these unpaid bills coming in, of which we had no knowledge and of which we could have had no knowledge, led to this misapprehension. I do not think there was an intention on the part of a single member of the Senate to do an injustice; but from the statements published a false and erroneous impression has been created, which caused indignation on the part of the members of the Board, which I could not help but share. I do not think, however, that there was any intention to do an injustice, and an examination of the accounts of that Department will prove that they are in order. There are vouchers for every item. A detail book is kept showing everything, from a pal-ai account for Malinali Hospital to a bag of potatoes for the Leper Settlement. Every voucher is checked and balanced and the accounts are correct.

In regard to the statement that no report had been made of the trip of Dr. Wood and myself to Japan and China and also of the trip of Dr. Day later, I would call your attention to the Report of the Board of Health, in which a report was made in detail of these precise matters, taking up every point. I do not need to add anything to these reports, which are made in full, covering every detail.

In regard to the statement that the enforcement of the quarantine laws is unsatisfactory, I have this to say: That it is not altogether satisfactory, as it is in some particulars beyond the control of the Board of Health. The United States Department has a Sanitary Inspector at Hong Kong The Hawaiian Government has one at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Hong Kong and Amoy. The people coming here from China have their effects disinfected by the Hawaiian Sanitary inspectors, but there are always on board the same ship people from China, going through to San Francisco, steamer passengers, who are not required to have their clothing and effects disinfected, and for that reason the protection is only partial. A year ago I had a talk with Surgeon General Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service which resulted in his sending Dr. Brooks to investigate this matter and we sent Dr. Day from here to confer with the United States medical officers and our medical officers, in order to make the arrangement more perfect.

Objections have been raised on the part of the British authorities at Hong Kong to our regulations being enforced, and further objections have been raised on the part of the Japanese Government. Difficulties have also arisen with the steamship companies in reference to the regulations. The steamer Kinal Maru, when she sailed from Kobe had been thoroughly disinfected, the effects of the passengers had been disinfected and the passengers subjected to a quarantine lasting for more than a week before leaving, and still the small-pox broke out, after reaching here, after more than twenty days from the time the quarantine had expired.

To investigate all these matters, Dr. Day was sent to meet Dr. Brooks. He made a very thorough report which is published in the report of the Board of Health.

In regard to the value of those quarantine regulations; the results produced by those trips; the appointment of Sanitary Inspectors and inaugurating the system now in vogue; all I can say is that the cholera, black plague and small-pox has been epidemic in all those ports during this time but through the enforcement of those regulations we have been able to carry on trade and commerce with those ports and keep up communication with them without interruption. We had the lesson of our own cholera epidemic in 1895; and the black plague was prevailing in China when Dr. Wood and I went on. We saw plague patients in Hong Kong in every stage of the disease. Dr. Wood consulted with the medical officers there who were treating the disease and was enabled to get full information on this subject, which will prove invaluable. In the matter of small-pox, investigations were made as to the vaccine virus they used. Great uncertainty was found to prevail as to the efficacy of vaccination. Many people from Japan had been vaccinated and still small-pox would appear among them.

Since these regulations went into effect both cholera, small-pox and plague have prevailed in the Eastern ports. By the report received last week from Hong Kong plague is more widespread in India than it has been for some years. It is present in Hong Kong, China and Formosa. Small-pox is endemic in all these ports. Cholera has ceased at the present time. It is at its height in summer. The facts are that however defective the regulations have been, owing to their enforcement we have gone on here as usual, in spite of the fact that those three serious epidemic diseases were existing in those ports, our commerce has been uninterrupted. Small-pox was introduced by the Kinal Maru with one thousand people in the quarantine station but it was kept right there, stopped through the efforts of the Board of Health. The enforcement of

those regulations has been of immense value to this country.

Whatever may be said about the cholera epidemic, the matter has been so fully investigated that the strictures made were uncalled for, and were extremely annoying to those who were connected with it. This is a personal matter, but the remarks were so thoroughly unjust that they ought not to pass without comment.

Another comment was made in regard to the secret sessions of the Board of Health. I wish to say on this point that the Board of Health adopted the plan of holding open meetings some years ago, excepting on occasions like this: when charges have been made against the professional conduct of physicians in the employ of the Board, or employees of the Board, (personal matters), where it would serve no public purpose to publish the details. With those exceptions the meetings of the Board have always been open; and the records of proceedings made public.

I do not wish to make any lengthy remarks, but simply to say in regard to the members of the Board of Health, consisting of three physicians and three laymen and myself, as Attorney-General ex-officio, that they have had a great deal of work to do and great responsibilities. It has been most disagreeable work. The trips to Molokai involve a great deal of discomfort and hardship.

In regard to the two junketing trips which we have been charged with, I would say that when Dr. Brooks of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service came here on his return from Japan, with instructions to investigate the sanitary conditions of this country, he was given every facility. He wished to go to the Leper Settlement, and a visit was arranged for. A small steamer was chartered for the purpose. It seemed to us, in view of the charges that had been made in the United States, about the extent of leprosy in this country, and in connection with the subject of annexation, and so many attempts have been made to misrepresent the facts, that it was deemed important for that officer to have an opportunity to make a thorough investigation. His report to the authorities at Washington was such as to be of very great value to this country.

Dr. Ashburton Thompson, Health Officer of New South Wales also visited the country to investigate the subject of leprosy in this country. Leprosy had appeared in that colony to such an extent that he had been sent to investigate leprosy. As a scientific man he gave it a thorough investigation. He was taken to Molokai, and his views do not agree in some respects with the medical men in this country. Great difference of opinion prevails on this subject, as to the degree of contagion of leprosy, what degree of segregation should be carried out, etc. A commission appointed to investigate the subject in India reported against both of those propositions. That report created great interest throughout the world. We took Dr. Thompson to Molokai in the interests of science.

In regard to Dr. Alvarez going to Berlin to the Leprosy Congress. It was considered of the greatest importance to have a delegate there from this country. It was a gathering of the scientific men who had to deal with leprosy, from all over the world, and the results of that meeting have been most important. A permanent organization was perfected to discuss the subject of leprosy and the reason for its appearance in so many parts of the world. In view of all the money that has been spent in this country and all the study that has been given to the subject in all parts of the world, there being so much doubt and disagreement as to its proper treatment, no positive cure having yet been discovered; we deemed it important to have him go.

In regard to the amount of work done by the Board, it has to deal with quarantine matters, leprosy, with its ramifications, with the serious relations it has to the homes and people of this country, especially the Hawaiians. That alone involves a tremendous responsibility. Those 1,100 people at the Leper Settlement and their friends, are a world by themselves, shut off from the rest of mankind, dependent for everything furnished them from a pile to a house with all their social and religious difficulties, and business matters. All this involves a great deal of work in the Board of Health. I took upon the work of the last five years with a great deal of satisfaction. From time to time improvements have been made in the system, and the disposition to go there on the part of the people, has been to a great extent reduced. Leprosy seems to be under greater control. Although there are still 1,100 people there, the doctors report leprosy disappearing all over the Islands. This is explained by the fact that the mortality rate is not as great now. In former times most of those brought in were in the advanced stage, and their life after reaching Molokai was short. Most of those brought in now have it in the earlier stages and do not die so soon, and the number remains about the same, although it is decreasing throughout the Islands.

There is the Baldwin Home for boys, the Bishop Home for girls, the Kapuni Home for non-leprosy children at Kalihii, the Hospitals, the Insane Asylum, the matters under the Act to Migrate, the Inspection of Slaughter Houses, the Market, the matter of the removal of Garbage and Sewerage, Tuberculosis in Cattle, the Port Physician; the City Dispensary, besides the ordinary matters which come up for settlement. All these matters involve an amount of work upon those disinterested public spirited men who very few understand. Their work has not been altogether what they wished, and they have not accomplished as much as they desired, but they have accomplished an amount of work which speaks for itself.

I would ask you specifically to examine the accounts that have been kept, to verify what I have said.

It seems to me in view of the facts that the strictures that have been made were so unjust and so unfair, and unintentionally so untrue, that they should be answered. I thought of calling a special meeting of the Board of Health, but believing the charges were made through misapprehension, I thought it better to make this statement.

Senator Waterhouse said on behalf of

the committee of Finance that they considered the Board was made up of men well qualified to fill their positions. The committee had made no charges against them, but they did criticize the book keeping of the Department.

He wished to say that it was made to appear that the committee had made false statements. He quoted from the investigation of the committee that they had found one account wrong by one cent, showing that the bookkeeping was not in a business manner; another account was footed up incorrectly. There were three bills not in regular form and the committee considered they were justified in making such a report. The committee's report had been received by the Senate.

Senator Baldwin said that the remarks of Friday had placed the Board in a false light. It seemed from the remarks made this morning that it was not the books of the Department that were in a bad condition, as he had understood that they were, but the items of the Secretary's report to the Finance Committee. He did not wish to be unjust to the Board and if the books of the Department had not been examined by the committee, the committee should be empowered to do so in order that there might be no unjust criticism. The Senator was informed that the committee had been empowered to make such examination.

Senator Brown explained his remarks of last week at which time he had said that bills of last year were remaining unpaid and that he could not understand this method. He had been reminded, after leaving the Senate Chamber that outstanding bills of November and December were of last period and that of course they could not be paid without special authority.

Senator McCandless said that on Friday he made his statements backed up by documentary evidence. "This morning," he said, "there appeared in the morning newspaper a scurrilous article blackguarding me and attempting to intimidate me from making criticisms of the members of the Government."

"One Senator told me this morning that he would hesitate before making any criticism of a member of the Government as he did not want to lay himself open to be attacked with such scurrilous articles. My criticisms were honestly given but were evidently resented by the Board of Health. Other Senators have told me that the morning paper has not published the proceedings of this body fairly. The two afternoon papers were the only ones that did so. That is the manner in which this paper is held. I will state that I propose to do my duty as I have in the past to the best of my knowledge and ability and hold myself answerable to my constituents."

"I am a member from the Island of Oahu, but I consider it my duty to represent the people of the Republic of Hawaii, the blackguards of the morning newspaper to the contrary."

Senator McCandless said that the Board of Health evidently had an organ which proposed to intimidate the Senate from making criticisms.

The Senator also said that this paper had reported in the proceedings of Friday that other Senators had held views directly opposite to his, which statement was a falsehood. "I believe in the Board of Health and in their capacity individually, but I believe that honest and healthy criticism is good for that body. If we do not criticize them they will begin to think that they are immaculate."

Senator Schmidt, who was a member of the Finance Committee making the report on the Health Department items, supported Senator Waterhouse in his assertions that the books of the Department were not kept in a business-like fashion.

Items in the Public Lands Department on salary of Clerk and pay of sub-agents and rangers were passed in the salary appropriation bill.

These items finished the bill and the authorizing clauses and the clauses making provisions for the payment of the salaries were then passed, the bill passed the third reading and went to the Enrollment Committee.

Senator Schmidt, under suspension of the rules, introduced a bill amending the act relating to the returning of taxes. Senator Brown moved the passage of the bill on first reading and said that the Act of 1896 was not construed by the Tax Assessors of Honolulu in the manner in which it was intended by the Senate, that is the mercantile houses should not return the items pertaining to Schedule E. The bill passed the first reading and went to the Printing Committee.

Substitute House Bill 7 relating to acts authorizing the conviction of accused persons was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Substitute House bill 4 amending an Act relating to the service of summons passed first reading. Substitute House bills 19 and 21 to allow assignees to maintain actions in their own names in certain cases passed the first reading.

Senator Schmidt asked certain questions from the Minister of the Interior relating to indemnities allowed to property holders of Honolulu deeding part of their property to the Government for the purpose of widening streets.

Senator Wilcox moved that a committee of five be appointed to join with the House committee to visit the Molokai settlement. The motion was carried. Senators Holstein, Baldwin, Hooking, Wright, Northrup have expressed a wish to be on the committee and will be appointed.

At 11-30, the Senate adjourned

HOUSE.

At the opening of the House yesterday morning Minister Damon presented his answers to questions propounded by Reps. Kaeo and Robertson as follows:

To Kaeo—During the period of 1884 and 1888, the sum of \$1,000,000 in Hawaiian coin was introduced into the country.

Of this, \$500,000 was coined into dollars, \$350,000 in halves, \$125,000 in quarters and \$25,000 in dimes.

At the present time the dimes, amounting to \$25,000 have practically disappeared from circulation and, as near as I can judge, probably \$75,000 of the other coins have disappeared leaving \$80,000 in circulation. and special deposit.

In reply to questions 2 and 2, I have to say that at present the Treaty of Annexation is under consideration at Washington, and it is the usual practice when a Treaty is under consideration

with Foreign Powers, to limit discussion as to what the probable action would be in event of ratification taking place.

"Should annexation take place Congress, and Congress only, would have authority to regulate the state of Hawaiian currency."

Robertson—"Tabulated statement of capital stock, paid-up capital, assets and taxes paid by corporations for the year 1897. The summary taken from the statement is as follows: 37 sugar corporations with capital stock of \$28,692,000, paid-up capital of \$20,354,755, assets of \$21,602,754.69 and total taxes of \$185,517.72 paid for the year 1897, 57 business corporations with capital stock of \$9,452,755, paid-up capital of \$9,087,765, assets of \$14,886,708.45 and taxes of \$35,906.88 paid during the year 1897. The grand total is as follows: Number of corporations, 94, capital stock, \$38,144,775, paid-up capital, \$30,422,520, assets, \$36,489,463.14, taxes paid in 1897 \$221,424.60.

Minister Cooper announced that the President had signed the bills relating to the reorganization of the Judiciary, terms of Circuit Courts, Appeals to Circuit Courts and interest on money.

In answer to questions propounded by Rep. Gear, Minister Cooper presented the following communication of the President of the Board of Health:

"The question is: 'In the estimated expense of the Board of Health, has provision been made for a food inspector?' If so, has a law or regulation been considered to make his work effective?"

"In reply, I would state that the Board of Health has had under consideration the matter of inspection of food but has not made a request for a specific appropriation for the inspector. It was deemed by the Board that, for the coming period, occasional inspections and for specific purposes would probably be sufficient.

"No additional law or regulation has been proposed by the Board of Health. It was considered that the existing law in regard to the control over causes of disease or sickness, would be sufficient for the present purposes.

"If, however, it is considered best to have a thorough and systematic inspection of all food supplies, it would be necessary to have a regular paid inspector and more ample provision in regard to his duties."

Message from the President dealing with a resolution recently adopted by the House and directing the actions of the Attorney-General in the matter of warrants of arrest, was read by Minister Cooper. The wisdom of passing such a resolution with the concurrence of the Senate, was questioned. Rep. Robertson stated that there was a great deal of force in the remarks of the President. The rules of the House were undoubtedly defective along the line of joint resolutions. He therefore recommended that the message be referred to the Committee on Rules and that the Senate be informed of the wish of that committee to confer with the Committee on Rules of the Senate. This motion carried.

The following petitions were presented:

1. Kaali—For \$28,000 for building of roads in the District of Hana, Maui.
2. Kaali—For \$1,000 for a bridge over the stream at Kipahulu.
3. Kahaulelo—For \$10,000 for fixing and widening the road from Pukoo to Halawa, Island of Molokai.

The following resolutions were introduced:

1. McCandless—Resolved that an item of \$4,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for a bridge over Kipsapa gulch, Ewa, and changing the grade out of the gulch.

2. McCandless—Resolved that an item of \$5,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for fixing Campbell Avenue.

3. Wilder—Resolved that an item of \$5,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the extension of the Kalihii road to Puunui.

All the above petitions and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Rep. Pogue was granted an extension of time for the special committee to which has been referred the bills on electric railroads.

Rep. McCandless propounded the following question to the Minister of Finance:

"Please state how much money has been received from taxes on coffee lands for the years 1896 and 1897."

Minister Damon asked for two weeks' time to answer this question as it was necessary for him to get data from Hawaii. Granted.

The following notices of bills to be introduced, were given:

1. Kahaulelo—"An Act to amend Section 4, Chapter 9 of the Penal Code, relating to assault and battery."

The Attorney-General answered the questions propounded by Rep. Achil and relating to the police officers of the Islands and their pay. The answers were prepared by Marshal Brown.

Following is a summary: Total number of regular police officers, Island of Oahu 98, commissioned as officers, such as clerk, 4, total, 102, total pay per month of whole police force, \$6,527. Total number of regular police officers, Island of Hawaii 63, total pay per month of whole police force, \$2,727. Total number of regular police officers, Island of Maui, 42, total pay per month of whole police force, \$1,878.50. Total number of regular police officers, Island of Kauai 22, total pay per month of whole police force, \$1,176. Total officers on Islands, 249 and made up of the following: Marshal Deputy Marshal 3 Sheriffs, 3 Sheriffs' clerks 4 clerks in police headquarters 22 Deputy Sheriffs 20 Police Captains 8 Police Lieutenants and 187 Police Officers. The above does not include jailors, turnkeys and prison lunas. Report returned to Printing Committee.

Rep. Achil's bill relating to Article 97 of the Constitution (Apportionment) was indefinitely postponed.

The Attorney-General gave notice of his intention to introduce an amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution relating to Titles of Laws which did not become law last year on account of insufficient advertising.

At 12 m House took a recess until 1-30.

AFTERNOON SESSION

House Bill 27 relating to libel and slander brought up in second reading by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill 30 relating to tax appeal court, brought up in second reading by title and referred to the Finance Committee.

House Bill 41 relating to license for steam laundry brought up in second

reading by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House Bill 42, relating to duty on spirituous liquors, etc., brought up in second reading by title and referred to the Finance Committee.

House Bill 43, relating to Internal police, brought up in second reading by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill 44, relating to fisheries, brought up in second reading by title and referred to the Public Lands Committee.

First reading of Senate Bill No. 3, relating to extension of streets in Honolulu, read through and passed.

Second reading of House Bill 34, relating to Court stenographers with report of the committee recommending its passage. Report of committee adopted.

House Bill 30, relating to regulation of practice of pharmacy, taken up in second reading with the committee report. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House adjourned at 2-15 p m.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

There was very heavy rain in Ewa district yesterday.

Latter telegraph news by several days is expected by the S. S. Belgic.

Lewers & Cooke carry a full and complete line of lumber and building material.

Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, was born this date, 1767.

An important notice in regard to teachers' examinations appears in the "By Authority" column.

T. H. Hatch, 109 California street, San Francisco, solicits consignments of coffee, sugar and rice.

There are about 11,000 accounts in the Postal Savings Bank. The patronage increases constantly.

Chief Justice Judd was unable to be at the Judiciary building yesterday on account of a slight indisposition.

"Another king in the country" is what friends of Will C. King, the picture dealer, are suggesting to that smiling citizen.

The appropriations asked for by the various committees appointed at the meeting of Hilo citizens en masse "total" \$362,000.

Judge Stanley of the First Circuit and Sheriff Carter of Kauai, were passengers on the W. G. Hall from the Garden Isle Sunday.

An appeal bond of \$1,500 has been filed in Circuit Court in the case of F. F. Porter vs. the Hawaiian Port Packing Company.

One more violin recital will be given in Honolulu by Miss Eileen O'Moore. This will be at the Opera House on Saturday evening next.

Prof. W. D. Alexander, has, upon request, sent to a student of the University of Wisconsin some facts concerning Hawaii to be used in a debate.

The proposed charter of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company was the subject of debates everywhere yesterday where two or more were gathered together.

S. M. Balhou and W. A. Kinney made extended arguments yesterday in the case of the Kahului Railway Company and the Hawaiian Commercial Company.

It is announced from police headquarters that Toma, the Japanese officer, is under indefinite suspension for his part in the fight with policeman Jackson.

Poll taxes are coming into the collector at the Judiciary building better this year than last year. Poll taxes for 1898 become delinquent at the end of this month.

In addition to being bookkeeper at Mahukona for the Wilder Company, "Dick" Davis will umpire all the baseball games and edit the society column of the local paper.

The apprentice boys lately brought from the coast to the United States Gunboat Bennington are said to be very athletic. A number of them are regular circus performers.

The returning Zealandia will have a heavy passenger list for the reason that travelers are now afraid to take chances on getting berths aboard the Australian Klondike steamers.

The Income Tax and Revenue meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce hall, Campbell block, Thursday evening. This meeting is called by the House Finance Committee.

Harold M. Sewall, the American Minister, was an informal caller at the Executive Building yesterday, chatted with several of the publicists and carried away some Hawaiian literature.

The special horse racing meet first announced for the afternoon of St. Patrick's day, then postponed to the 18th inst., has been put off indefinitely by the promoters on account of the uncertain weather.

On Thursday evening at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce there will be a meeting of business men and others (called by the House Finance Committee) to discuss the Income Tax and other Revenue measures.

A decision has been rendered by Judge Perry giving Chas. Notley and son a judgment of \$1,405 and \$300 interest against Kukula plantation. This is the settlement of a dispute as to rental of land in Hamakua.

In a week or ten days now, Assessor Shaw and his deputies will sail forth to make the assessment of Honolulu and suburbs for the property taxes to be paid next fall. This will occupy the full time of the entire force for a couple of months.

The Mauna Loa arrived from Maui and Hawaii ports shortly before 1 p m yesterday making a very quick run. She brought reports of very rough weather on the Kau coast. Great volumes of steam were seen rising from the crater of Mokuawao on Mauna Loa.

Job Tucker yesterday entered upon his duties as a member of the staff of Andrew Brown, Superintendent of Water Works. Mr. Tucker went up the Valley and reported heavy rain and did several other things besides getting his feet wet.

Dr. Wood will leave on the Mauna Loa today for a vacation trip to Molokai where he expects to spend a week in the exciting sport of deer hunting. It has been a long time since the doctor took a vacation and the one that he now takes is well deserved.

THE RACES HERE

Research Club Talks on Prospects of Colonies.

SEVERAL PAPERS PRESENTED

Verdict Rather Against Strength of the Anglo-Saxon - Japanese. Portuguese - Natives.

The racial question had quite thorough discussion and close attention for an hour and a half at the home of Rev. D. P. Birnie and Mrs. Birnie last evening. The subject was taken up by the Young Men's Research Club about three weeks ago and several members had prepared papers as features of the handling of the topic.

"The Japanese in Hawaii" was the subject of the remarks by the first speaker after Rev. Mr. Birnie had stated the question. It was held under this head that the so-called Anglo-Saxons were not anywhere living up to their reputation. Instead of being as a body the advance guard and disseminators of the tenets of civilization, they were, in their capacity as pioneers, merely money-makers. It had been claimed for the Anglo-Saxons that Hawaii was a land for them. Considering the situation of the country, its climate, its resources and its labor needs, the speaker claimed that instead of the Japanese or the other orientals being the invaders, the real immigrants were the Anglo-Saxons. It was but natural that the orientals would become predominant in a country to which they were so admirably adapted and where every physical feature favored their advancement towards the goal of triumph. The Anglo-Saxon body is but a speck and the small amount of work it is doing can be carried on as well by advanced orientals.

Speaking of the Portuguese, Robt. W. Shingle presented the colony as a people liberal in both political and religious ideas, thrifty, industrious and law-abiding. They have the smallest percentage of criminality, are well represented in the Postal Savings Bank and the rising generation is taking kindly to such education as the school system here affords. That the Portuguese are progressive is shown by their constant claim that they do not receive full consideration at the hands of the Government or other extensive employers of labor. They like very much to acquire property and as Portugal herself is rather going to pieces under debt, any of her people colonized anywhere will be permanent residents of their new homes. The Portuguese, on the whole, seem to have a very bright future in Hawaii.

In the absence of another speaker, it fell to the lot of Mr. Hendrick of Mills Institute to speak of the Chinese. He was warm in praise of their desire to learn and of their remarkable balance. One can depend upon a well trained Chinese to a nicety. You measure him and he never fails you. The Chinese in Hawaii are a worthy people and by their application and tenacity should be able to hold their own in the struggle. Chas. A. Bon, of Bishop & Co., spoke of the careful and correct business methods of the Chinese and Frank C. Atherton paid a tribute to the morality and industry of the Chinese.

An exhaustive paper by Prof. J. T. Crawley, who had been assigned to speak of the Hawaiians, closed the discussion. Mr. Crawley gave several pieces of data in figures and spoke of the native as all know him. Reference was made to numerous cases of invaders of a country gaining sway beyond the authority of the aborigines. In conclusion, Mr. Crawley said: "The brief history of attempts at settlement within the tropics might be summarized as follows:

"Mercantile establishment for the purpose of trading with the natives."

"Military occupation and annexation to the mother country."

"Subjugation of the native population and practical enslavement of them or extermination of the natives and introduction either of negro slaves or coolie contract Japanese Chinese or Japanese labor."

"Insurrection of the laboring classes, with the decline of agriculture."

"In none of the tropical countries thus mentioned do we find education so essential to Anglo-Saxon success promoted to any great degree and in none do those arts and sciences that work for the best development of the people flourish to any encouraging degree."

Can Hawaii furnish an example different in kind from these?

"Should Hawaii be annexed to the United States and immigration of coolie labor cease? I believe that a Republican form of Government with the predominance of whites would be assured. But should this fail to accomplish and Chinese and Japanese immigration continue unchecked white Government could not maintain only by the sword and our Anglo-Saxon Island Republic would be a military occupation. Should America withhold her favor in the case of reciprocity treaties, her price of sugar will absolutely prevent cheap labor—cheaper wages than American will work for even under the same conditions favorable. This labor must be brought from China, Japan and India or from some country where the standard of life is lower than in America and England. The Government may still be and probably will be clamored for by the white but it is not to see not with the full consent of the Government."

There will be two more meetings of the Research Club this season. Re-

fore another term comes around, Rev. Mr. Birnie will be back in the States. It is proposed to make the club a permanent organization and a committee on the matter has been appointed.

IN AN OAHU VALLEY.

(Written for the Advertiser and Gazette.)

Scented breezes are coming and going idly wander with lazy feet. Where buds are bursting and flowers are blowing. Filling the air with perfume sweet. By shady paths where brooks are flowing. Far from the clamor of populous street.

Through grove and glade all day I go roaming. Naught know I of the world afar; Rest and peace from the dawn to the gloaming—Swinging above me the jasmine star, A whisper of wings as the birds are homing—A silvery foam on the coral bar.

Lingering mists on the mountain passes, Long grey shadows on Waianae, Shadow and shine on the tangled grasses, Snowy cloudlets are winging on high; Purple shadows in grey crevasses, Water reflecting an azure sky.

Sweet song birds in the sunlight winging, O'er russet and gold of ferny plume, Timid and shy, Oh! how sweet their singing, Waited to me from the purple gloom Of copse deep where flowers are springing, And shaking their gold and scarlet bloom.

What is the song the winds are singing? What is the song that the waters croon? What is the music in woodlands ringing? What is the theme of the warbler's tune Through brown and grey of the forest winging? What is the chant in the woodland rune?

What is the song where the lithe reeds quiver? What is the plaint where the rush grows strong? And symphony sweet where the lazy river By luscious flower beds dallies so long? These, all these are but thanks to the Giver Ascending above in one grand sweet song.

CHARLES H. EWART.

KALAKAUA'S TRIP

To United States Compared to Pres. Dole's.

Expenses Run Up While Entertaining the Guests of the Nation.

The New York Evening Post's Washington correspondent writes to his paper under date of January 27, giving the details of the visit of King Kalakaua to the United States in 1875 as follows:

The arrival of President Dole of Hawaii as a guest of the nation is regarded by the annexationists as a very important event. As he travels not incognito, but as the chief magistrate of a friendly people, he receives the same honors that are paid to royalty.

This country is no stranger to the visits of royal personages. It was, during troublous times in France, a haven of refuge for Louis Philippe and for the future Emperor Napoleon III. It has entertained the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the Emperor of Brazil, the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, and other notable Caucasian rulers or members of ruling houses. The crowned heads of Hawaii, however, have favored us more freely than those of Europe or of European blood. Queen Emma's visit occurred a long time ago but is still remembered. Kalakaua's in 1875 was attended with a much more ostentatious display of hospitality, as we were just then trying to get something from Hawaii and needed his good will. The visit of Queen Kapiolani about ten years ago was made with less formal parade but President and Mrs. Cleveland showed the visitor the usual diplomatic courtesies. Liliuokalani who had been here once as Princess did not come again as Queen but deferred her second visit until she had been driven from the throne and when Kaulani the heir apparent came the monarchy had already been overthrown so that her royalty like Liliuokalani's was purely simple and as such not open to official recognition here.

Of all the visits made by actual or potential rulers Kalakaua's was the only one to which significance was given an expression of kindly feeling. I possibly attach in that one instance has been an already the underlying object was of our own feeling—not of the other party's. We wanted Kalakaua here that we might win and give him to his heart's content. Fatter some of our people he while and thereby clinch the international negotiations which were already well under way.

In view of the entertainment of President Dole as a guest of the nation it



MRS. BRIERTY, MOTORWOMAN.
Mrs. Mabel Brierty, of Matamoras, Pa., doesn't pose as a new woman, but she is now employed as motorwoman on a car of the Middletown-Goshen Traction Company. She is a widow and says she prefers outdoor employment to housework.

is of interest to recall the cost of entertaining his royal predecessor, Kalakaua. The bill of expenses, as given to the press at the close of the King's visit, was as follows:

Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., for hotel and carriage expenses	\$ 3,473.50
Captain W. G. Temple and suite, for traveling expenses	16.60
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for special car	150.00
Boston and Providence Railroad Company, for transportation	59.11
Spencer House, Niagara, N. Y., expenses	134.11
Gates South Shore Sleeping-Car Line, for special car from Niagara to Chicago	100.00
Boston and Albany Railroad, for transportation from Boston to Chicago, including special car to Niagara	396.00
John B. Drake Hotel, for commissary supplies from Chicago to St. Louis	138.55
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, for special car from New York to Providence	150.00
Grand Central Hotel Omaha, expenses	244.05
J. E. Markel, for furnishing supplies to commissary-car, Omaha	775.00
Pullman Pacific Car Company, for sleeping-car from Omaha to San Francisco	890.28
Columbia Bank Note Company, for engraving cards	250.00
W. Kurtz, for photograph presented to the King	30.00
Union Pacific Railroad Company, for transportation from Omaha to San Francisco	3,978.32
Grand Hotel, San Francisco, expenses	1,649.50
Central Pacific Railroad Company, for transportation and commissary stores from San Francisco to Washington	8,109.30
G. P. B. Hoyt for photograph presented to the King	32.50
Total	\$19,979.96

The cost of entertaining President Dole will probably come out of the contingent fund of the Department of State, as no special appropriation appears to have been made to meet it. This means the cutting off of a goodly slice from an already overcharged fund, especially when we remember that the visit was unsought on our side, and is for the purpose of helping Hawaii rather than of benefiting ourselves.

The bills of the Committee of Entertainment sent to the Comptroller of the city of New York for the expenses of Kalakaua's ten days' visit in that place were over \$5,000. The Comptroller refused to pay it, as they were evidently swindles. A room for the entertainment of reporters was reserved in the Windsor hotel during the King's stay, and the most expensive cigars and wines could be had for the asking. The hotel had furnished the articles on the order of the Committee of the Common Council. But there was no appropriation for entertainment and the city was not liable. The account remained unpaid for several years. In the end the Corporation Counsel, at the request of a friend of the King's gave an opinion to the Comptroller which "straddled" the question and the Comptroller paid the bill remarking as he did so that "The Common Council men were a damned lot worse savages than the King of the Cannibal Islands."

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude thereof, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it—O R. DOWNEY, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers, Pearson Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FOR CONVENTION

Citizens of Maui Choose Delegates.

Antone F. Tavares May Be Successor to Late Goodale Armstrong.

MAUI, March 12.—On Monday evening Makawao citizens assembled in the Hamakua native church and chose five delegates for the Senatorial convention and instructed them to vote for A. N. Kepoikai. The same morning Lanaina citizens chose three delegates and instructed them to vote for G. P. Wilder. Wednesday evening, the 9th, Wailuku citizens met in the court house, chose four delegates and instructed them to vote for some Wailuku citizen. In Hana inasmuch as the citizens could not agree upon a candidate they decided to send no delegates.

The general island convention will meet at Wailuku Court house this evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for senator. The delegates to this convention are allotted as follows. Five for Makawao district, four for Wailuku, three for Lanaina, and three for Hana. Messrs. Kepoikai, Wilder and Chillingworth are the reported candidates for senatorial honors for the unexpired term.

On the 5th the new Paia Plantation Hospital received its first patient, a Japanese laborer, from Hamakua who fell from a roof at the mill on to a tank, breaking his hip-bone and his jaw-bone in three places. He is being well cared for by Miss Fearn, the new nurse in charge of the hospital.

Antone F. Tavares of Makawao, recently in the office of Lyle A. Dickey, Esq., of Honolulu, will probably be at Wailuku in the place of the late Goodale Armstrong.

The March evening of the Makawao Literary Society was again postponed on account of inclement weather. The meeting will probably not take place until some time in April.

A N Kepoikai of Wailuku departed for Hawaii by Tuesday's Kinau. During the week cars have been running over the new Spreckelsville Kahului railroad, carrying stones to build abutments for the new wharf. Few laborers are at present employed, but as soon as the material arrives a large number of workmen will be engaged to construct wharf and warehouse. It is reported that quite a number of Wailuku natives have already been engaged.

On Wednesday the schooner Jennie Wand, Christiansen master, arrived in Kahului, 50 days from Panama. She came in ballast, but cleared today with a cargo of Haink and Paia sugar.

The barkentine Sharpshooter, Wilchule master cleared today laden with H. C. Co's sugar. The steamer Claudine will tow her out this p. m. Weather has been very cold and rainy all the week.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

RECORD and QUEEN STREETS.

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Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

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WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofulous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 25c, 50c, and in cases containing six times the quantity. Its each bottle entitles effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LANCET AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment of DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Selter Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Causico Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchants' and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED.)

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G. J. WALLER, Manager.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

AFTER 200 YEARS

Anniversary of a Notable Church Society.

Work That Has Been Done for the Anglican Church Here. Addresses.

"Resolved, That this meeting welcomes the opportunity of joining in the expression of thankfulness to Almighty God, that goes forth on this anniversary from the whole Anglican Communion throughout the world, for the work that the S. P. C. K. has been permitted for two centuries to perform in extending and strengthening the Christian faith in all parts of the world."

"Resolved, That the assistance rendered to Missions in Hawaii by the S. P. C. K., constitutes a claim for support from these Islands which should not be overlooked."

The foregoing resolutions were adopted last evening at a public meeting held in the Sunday school room of St. Andrew's Cathedral. The gathering was an observance of the ending of the second century of the life of the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." The Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, Bishop of Honolulu presided. The other speakers of the evening were Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Theo. H. Davies, Rev. V. H. Kiteat and Phillip Dodge. The prayer for the occasions were read by Rev. J. Osborne. Three hymns were sung during the evening. Wray Taylor playing the organ. There was quite a heavy rainfall between 7 and 8 o'clock which made the attendance upon the meeting much lighter than it otherwise would have been.

Bishop Willis said that it was almost impossible at this day realize the conditions that existed in Great Britain at the time the S. P. C. K. was formed. In the previous century the monasteries had been destroyed. There was no religion and morality was sadly lacking. There had been practically a relapse into infidelity. The poor lived in ignorance and brutality. Society was in terror of the criminal classes. It was not uncommon for 20 young thieves to be hanged of a morning before Newgate. The new rulers coming into power promulgated an edict against irreligion and lawlessness and evil was somewhat abated. The meeting at which the S. P. C. K. was founded was held in the office of a lawyer in the historical Fray's Inn. One clergyman and four laymen were present. There were two lawyers, a noble, a soldier and this parish minister. This Dr. Bray was consecrated to action and went to the American colonies. Returning in 1701 he started another great movement by organizing the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. The wisdom of the five men who founded the S. P. C. K. is shown strongly in one way in the very name itself. The title gives an indication of purpose that allowed much latitude in operation. The Society is left free to adopt many and diverse methods for the accomplishment of its purposes. Bishop Willis gave a few items concerning the organization and then introduced Rev. Alex. Mackintosh as the mover of the resolution.

The pastor of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral said that the work of S. P. C. K. was universal in its scope and that it stood for everything, for the advancement and welfare of others as desired by every enlightened and civilized being. It had been a marvelous factor in the interest of education and the spread of the Gospel. At the time the Society was established it seemed that there was scarcely a Godly person in all England. The people were sinners. All know of the great changes wrought chiefly through the instrumentality of the Society. The name of Dr. Bray is well known here. He is the father of the idea of the circulating library and some of his books have been here for 30 years. The Society has founded schools and built churches everywhere and has relieved distress in all parts of the world. Here in Hawaii one evidence of the debt of the people to the Society is the book of Common Prayer translated into the native Hawaiian and the Chinese languages. Rev. Mr. Mackintosh closed his pleasing and earnest address with an appeal to all to lead the lives and perform the acts in the spirit evidenced by those who had founded this Society and carried forward its work through all the years.

Theo. H. Davies made the opening remark that a Society with 200 years of a halo of antiquity about it must amount to something. It had done a stupendous and glorious work and it had stood the test of time and trial. Owing to the circumstances of its birth and early labors and development with relation to the colonies of the North American continent, none could deny that all English speaking people would readily and gladly and joyously join in celebration of this anniversary of the S. P. C. K. This had been the first Society to pay any attention to the deplorable condition of the poor, to send missionaries to India, to furnish church literature in foreign tongues. For its many undertakings carried out successfully and for the benefit of all mankind it was a Society to be revered. The attention given to emigrants was a feature worthy the best efforts of a very strong society. Engaged in such work was the Rev. Bridger, who had made so many passages across the ocean and trips over lands as the religious comforter of travelers leaving old homes. The S. P. C. K. is the first Society that thought of the necessity of medical missionaries and that equipped them and sent them into the field. The speaker would mention that one such missionary was in attendance upon

on the meeting, referring to the daughter of the first Bishop of Honolulu. All should think of the many benefactions of the S. P. C. K. that may be cited locally and to which are due in part the Christian life and church activity of the Islands. Its last gift was 500 pounds sterling to the Cathedral here; it also gives 240 pounds every three years to educational work in one branch here. With the knowledge of such application of its resources, one need not inquire why the Society goes on and retains its vitality and improves in its work and spreads in its well-doing with the years as they pass. Above the entrance of one great structure in London may be read the quotation "The Earth is the Lord's and the Fullness Thereof." Above the door of the headquarters of the S. P. C. K. are the words "The Earth Shall be Full of the Knowledge of the Lord." The speaker said he had been assigned to give an address as a layman. On that account he had looked into the matter and had decided that the Society had been organized on business principles. This involved the taking of stock first of the work and second of the tools of appliances with which it was to be done. The work of this Society is to fill the earth with the knowledge of the Lord. Every Christian is in duty bound to assume and perform a share of this grand task. Upon every Christian there is a claim for Mission work. This is being recognized by individuals everywhere and in the past two years individuals in the church have sent out to missionary lands 75 substitutes. The church people and the Christians of Hawaii have missionary work at their hands.

Rev. V. H. Kiteat went more into detail on the work of the S. P. C. K. on these Islands than any of the other speakers. Important work is in progress continuously in all the districts. Churchmen should not permit the work here to absorb their time and attention to the exclusion of the work on the other Islands. South Kona, Lahaina, Kohala and Makapala have been helped. In 1839, the Society added the local Cathedral and in 1890, St. Peter's. Rev. Mr. Kiteat paid a high compliment to the work of the Hawaiian Commission of Education. The commission reported that 27 per cent of the children being educated were in private schools. He made a strong plea for religious education for the young.

The S. P. C. K. leads in giving the light of salvation to the Chinese here. The last speaker of the evening was Phillip H. Dodge, another layman. He said that behind the 200 years of the Society is the 1800 years of Christianity as a spur onward to workers for the church. All this was a noble heritage that could not be too highly appreciated.

The blessing was pronounced at 9:45 by the Bishop of Honolulu.

The S. P. C. K. is the oldest Church of England Society. The Queen is its patron. The Archbishop of Canterbury is President and the 130 Bishops of the church are vice-presidents. The field of its work is the world. The importance of its work has this testimony of the late Archbishop Benson: "It is the greatest and most important Society that we have working within the great Society of Christ." "Of all our Societies in England this is the oldest and grandest." Its works is the very largest ever conceived.

DRIVEN MAD.

A Native Woman Believes She Has Been Bewitched.

A telephone message from Waikiki at a late hour last night, gave information at police headquarters that Nancy Kaalaelae, a native woman living close to John Ena's home had gone insane. The police wagon was sent out at once. The poor woman was found to be in a pitiable state indeed. Although perfectly sane at moments, she would suddenly scream as if in great fright and throwing her hands over her head, would pray that the thousands of people running after her be driven off.

To the police officers she described the first coming on of her affliction. Along about noon she took a glass of liquor and suddenly there came upon her a bad feeling. She says she knew at once she was crazy, and even when in her cell last night, remarked on her misfortune and kept asking continually for her children.

The woman seems to be of the opinion that the practice of kahunaism by one of her enemies is responsible for her condition.

Bishop and Rector.

The controversy between the Anglican Bishop of Honolulu and the Rev. John Osborne has reached the pamphlet stage. Rev. Mr. Osborne is out with the book. It has two long articles. One is by the Bishop and the other a reply by the publisher. The quarrel is over the new mission Anglican chapel in Punahou. It is held by the Bishop on a church law basis that the chapel cannot be used yet. Rev. Mr. Osborne differs and for one thing says that he has appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is stated by a layman who is well informed that the Bishop claims the chapel cannot be dedicated because it is on leased ground.

The Hawaiian Language.

The Bureau of Ethnology at Washington is utilizing the graphophone to preserve the Indian language and others which bid fair to become obsolete. The delegation of native Hawaiians now here working in opposition to annexation visited the bureau recently and recorded their language for preservation. One of the delegation made a speech and another sang a song. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

There was an unusually large crowd at the Mahee Island band concert Sunday afternoon.

OFFICERS BATTLE

Pair of the Finest Have a Lively Encounter.

Toma, Japanese Detective and Jackson of the Bicycle Patrol. Interference—Toma's Knife.

Bicycle Patrolman Nigel Jackson who has become very popular among police officers, and Toma, the Japanese special officer, very often carried off his pet by any angry mood, had a one round fight on Nuuanu avenue yesterday at about 12:45 p. m.

A few days ago, Jackson handed in at headquarters, a report against Toma. Meeting Jackson soon after, the Japanese called him a bad name. Jackson remained with his hands at his side even when the Japanese swore to kill him.

Various officers heard the remarks made by Toma against Jackson and warned Jackson to be on the lookout.

Shortly before the time mentioned above, Jackson went into the tailoring establishment of Leong Chong just around the corner from the police station, for the purpose of trying on a new coat. Toma rushed in and called him the same name he did on a previous occasion. Lieut. Needham was standing on the corner and Jackson called to him to come. Before he arrived, the insulting language became too much of a burden for Jackson who soon made jelly of Toma's face. The two then went into the yard next the shop and went at it again there. Lieut. Needham caught one of the officers in either hand and pushed them apart but he could not keep them off entirely. Officer Akakani, who was in a barber shop opposite, rushed to the scene with the lather still on his face and the two fighters were separated.

Jackson walked toward the police station but Toma went around the back way. It was only a moment when he issued from the building carrying in his hand a wicked looking knife with a blade some six inches long and as sharp as a razor. With all haste possible he was making after Jackson. Captain Spillner and Bicycle Patrolmen, who were near by, made a rush at Toma and securing his hands, took the knife away from him. Jackson is congratulating himself that he escaped the blade.

Even when at the door of the prison yard, Toma repeated his insulting language and threats. Both officers were locked up on the charge of affray but it is almost certain that Jackson will go free. The police officers all believe Toma to be entirely in the wrong. One of them said yesterday that the Japanese had been carrying the knife about with him for a long time.

Jackson was allowed to go free in a very short time. Toma was freed at 5 o'clock by the Marshal.

House Question.

At the morning session of the House of Representatives Saturday, Rep. Kahalelo spoke in favor of the bill, looking toward increasing the number of members. In the midst of his speech, Mr. Kahalelo asked the question: "Would it not be advantageous to have more brains in the House?" Rep. Robertson and others answered "Kokua."

Ordered to Vacate.

Honolulu tenants of the property once owned by Claus Spreckels, then deeded to his daughter and then by the daughter deeded back to the father have been informed by the local attorneys of the daughter that they must consider themselves her tenants. This is the first step in what may be a big law suit.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say if he had been sworn to. See THE TIMES, July 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

It is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, soothes a sore, relieves aches without HEADACHES, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it AGES as a CURE; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Canker, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

K.R.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturer
J. T. DAVENPORT.
25 Great Russell St., London, W. 1.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

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GENUINE MANILA CIGARETTES.

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These Cigarettes are manufactured from the choicest Manila Tobacco with Manila Tobacco Wrapper and furnish a delightful short smoke.

Constantly on hand a fine Assortment of HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS and a full line of Pipe, Cigarette and Chewing Tobaccos, manufactured by P. LORILLARD CO., and other prominent American Tobacco Companies.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Tobaccoists.

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WILLIAM HOOKS

And his interesting family of little Hooks arrived by the last steamer. This family can clean off more LANTANA in a day than any other known family. They do not confine themselves to lantana but undertake anything in the way of BRUSH short of trees. After they have cleaned your land for you we have the TOOLS that you will need to cultivate same with.

William Hook will be glad to meet you and show you his little ones, at—

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order. The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bones treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
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ACCUMULATED FUNDS £3,975,000.

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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES
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General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

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ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored
therein on the most favorable terms. For
particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and the
undersigned, general agents, are authorized
to take risks against the dangers of the sea
at the most reasonable rates and on the
most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and
Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu
and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned
general agents are authorized to take
risks against the dangers of the sea at the
most reasonable rates and on the most favorable
terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
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The undersigned general agents of the
above two companies, for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery,
etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,
£12,964,588.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
2—Subscribed Paid up Capital—£2,700,000
3—Fire Funds—£67,500 0 0
4—Life and Annuity Funds—£9,800,185 2 8
Total—£12,964,588 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch—£577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—£2,951,325 1 5

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

SHE CHARMS ALL

Miss Eileen O'Moore's Conquest of Honolulu.

An Artist of the First Grade—A Fine Audience Very Enthusiastic.
Mr. Isenberg—Mrs. Woodward.

Both from point of number and from composition, the audience for the violin recital at the opera house Saturday evening was a brilliant one for Honolulu. The fame of Miss Eileen O'Moore had summoned the wealth and culture of the city. The violin recital was in every way all that had been promised. Miss O'Moore is an artist of the first rank, is a great musician and in her stage presence, attractive and charming. Upon her first bow to the audience, she was given an enthusiastic reception, and before her initial number had been completed, had captured all, winning the unqualified admiration alike of musicians and lovers of music. There is not an affection about this performer and her rendition is with the dash, boldness, confidence, expression and thorough technique of one endowed marvelously with talent for handling the violin and improved to well-nigh perfection by study, training and experience. Nothing that could be said here would add in the least to the reputation of Miss O'Moore as a violin artist, but it must be readily granted that Honolulu in her visit has had a stroke of extraordinary good fortune. At times on Saturday evening the audience was so enraptured with the melody and harmony of skill and touch that it was almost emotional. Miss O'Moore was very obliging with encores and from friends received a bountiful offering of tropical flowers. Miss O'Moore is a pupil of the famous Ysaye and has been playing in public since she was nine years of age. She is a prize graduate of the greatest of German conservatories. (Miss O'Moore speaks German fluently). She is now making her second tour around the world and is due again in London in a few months. It is the addition of Ysaye's teaching to her own genius that has made her perhaps the leading interpreter of pure and rich tones, double stopping, sustained trills, the octaves, runs, turns and artificial harmonies. In all these she excels. The most difficult selection of Saturday night was the Paganini "Concerto" and the "Gypsy Dance" was probably the most fetching.

The amateur orchestra, led by Mr. Wray Taylor, has improved very much during the past few weeks and on Saturday evening accomplished with genuine success the most successful undertakings of its whole career. The greatest praise is due the organization.

Mr. Paul Isenberg is a thorough musician and has a grand tenor voice, which is used perhaps to the best advantage in a German selection. He gave two of these at the concert and was required in each instance to respond. Mr. Isenberg as a vocalist is a delight to his friends and a treat to the public when it pleases him to sing outside the circle of his companionships.

Mrs. R. F. Woodward has a noble soprano voice that has improved very much within the past year. She was down for two numbers and was recalled. Mrs. Woodward has a clear, powerful voice of the finest, sweetest quality and has it under perfect control. It was said by many that her singing on Saturday evening was the very best she has ever done in Honolulu.

Prof. Oscar Herold was the accompanist and musical director for the concert and acquitted himself in his usual thorough and finished manner. Another violin recital will be given by Miss O'Moore on next Saturday evening.

A Kipling Poem Rejected
Rudyard Kipling declined payment from the London Times for "Our Lady of the Snows" and the "Recessional" on the ground that he would not receive money for patriotic poems. Mr. Kipling later sent to the Times a poem entitled "The Destroyers" which described the action of torpedoes for which contribution he would have accepted payment. The editor of the Times thinking this poem would clash with the elegant verse of the two preceding ones declined to print it.

Rugby Outlook
"The Rugby movement here now," said A. St. M. Mackintosh yesterday "is just like it was in Portland when a few of us interested in the game proposed it for that town. At first there were smiles then inquiry and interest and finally genuine enthusiasm. In addition to advertising the meeting to be held at the Arlington this evening, about every football player of the town has received a personal invitation. Success seems now about certain. The people will like the game. I am posi-

tive that the spectators will enjoy Rugby better than Association. Perhaps the main difference is that only the man with the ball can be tackled and that interference is unknown. Some of the prettiest work is in passing. The finished players have it down to a science. It now seems very likely that we can have our big charity final before summer."

Wet and Arréated.

Antone Rosa and J. F. Colburn were arrested yesterday afternoon by Fish Inspector Kellipio for driving their carriage into the fishmarket proper. It was during the heavy rain that the two men named arrived at the market. Theirs was a carriage without a top and to keep from getting wet they drove into the market from the side opposite the Electric Light station. They were immediately put under arrest and taken to the police station. There the Fish Inspector claimed that he had been given notice by the Minister of the Interior to allow no carriages to go into the place. The men arrested claimed there was no law prohibiting their going into the market with a carriage and in this they are right. Mr. Kellipio will make his complaint to the Minister of the Interior ad interim. Messrs. Rosa and Colburn were allowed to go.

Able's Trick Pencil.

"Lem" Ables was showing to Ed. R. Stackable and few other friends yesterday a new pencil that he picked up down in the Colonies. It is a heavy, bulky, odd looking affair, but is a wonder in its way, as Mr. Ables readily demonstrates. With this pencil, by manipulation of a rubber, Mr. Ables is able to write any color. Being a good fellow he parts with the secret without money and without price, and considers it a good advertisement for his business. Mr. Ables has about made up his mind that he will not return to the Colonies at all.

Water Pipes Break.

There were two breaks in water mains on Sunday. The first was in Palama. The repair force had finished up with that one but a few minutes, when there was a call again for services. This time the location was on Emma street, where a fine flood was running down. The natives called to the job worked hard and had the break fixed in a remarkably short time.

To the Asylum.

Nancy Kaalaelae, the woman who was taken to the police station Sunday night on account of having manifested unmistakable signs of insanity, was examined by Dr. Emerson yesterday morning and adjudged insane. It is the doctor's opinion that the woman is only suffering from temporary derangement. She will be well again before long. The woman was sent to the Insane Asylum for treatment.

Decision to Come.

The special bicycle supreme court set up by Mr. Desky to review the finding of the referee in the dispute that arose on the closing night of the last meet as to King and Damon in an amateur event, has reached a decision, but the same could not be made public yesterday. One of the judges denied the report that he had held out against awarding the race to Damon.

On the morning of February 20, 1898, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time, I was able to be up and about again—A. T. MOREAUX, Luverne, Minn. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.
W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

Your g... really doesn't like to sell those weak-chap and alum cheap baking powders. You make him do it. Why don't you pay a fair price for a good thing?
Schilling's Best baking powder.
A. S. & Co. San Francisco, Cal.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Baltimore goes out on a target practice cruise today.

The Olga sailed for Kahului Sunday to load sugar for San Francisco.

The Inca will sail for San Francisco with a full load of sugar today.

The Planter and Transit will both sail for San Francisco with sugar tomorrow.

The schooner Rob Roy has been chartered to load posts and wire for the big Molokai ranch.

The Maui will continue on the Claudiene route and the Claudine on the Kinai route for several weeks yet.

The U. S. Flagship Baltimore leaves tomorrow for a target practice cruise. She will head from this port for Lahaina.

The Kaena which arrived early Sunday morning reports no sugar left at Puukiki and no paddy at Mokuleia. Moderate weather on the other side.

The American barkentine Irmgard, Schmidt master, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, 17 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 600 tons of general merchandise consigned to F. A. Schaefer & Co. Good weather was met with throughout the trip.

The schooner Waiwalea left Waiwalea at 4 p. m. last Monday, went to Kanai, landed freight at both Kilauea and Kailua and arrived in Hanalei at 3 o'clock the next morning. This is exceptionally good time for a sailing vessel. Next week the Waiwalea will make a trip to Kahului, Maui.

The American schooner W. Bowden, Fagerman master, arrived in port Sunday morning, 49 days from Westport, N. Z., with a cargo of 1,257 tons of coal, consigned to the Inter-Island Company. The Bowden had rough weather throughout the trip. The captain is accompanied by his wife and three children.

The W. G. Hall arrived as usual from Kauai ports on Sunday morning. Her report is as follows: 40,100 bags sugar left on Kauai and divided up as follows: K. S. M., 1,200, Mak., 9,000; G. & R., 1,400; M. S. P., 2,000; H. M., 7,500; L. B., 4,000; M. S. Co., 3,000; K. S. Co., 12,000. Steamer Kauai was loading sugar at Makaweli Saturday afternoon. She had 2,500 bags of Makaweli sugar aboard. Rough weather on Kauai.

BORN.

KING—In Honolulu, H. I., March 12, 1898, to the wife of Will C. King, a son.

MARRIED.

KING—SNELL—In Honolulu, H. I., March 11, 1898, the Rev. H. H. Parker officiating, Geo. W. R. King, of Honolulu and Mrs. A. L. Snell of San Francisco, Cal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, March 11.
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, 17 days from San Francisco.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Mokohi, Bennett, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. Waiwalea, Parker, from Waiwalea.

Saturday, March 12.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Mokohi, Bennett, from Molokai, Lanai and Maui.
Sunday, March 13.
Am. schr. Wm. Bowden, Fjerem, 49 days from Westport, N. Z.
Stmr. Maui, Freeman, from Maui ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Monday, March 14.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, March 11.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, for Kaena Point.

Sunday, Mar. 13.
Am. schr. Olga, Ipsen, for Kahului to load sugar.

Monday, March 14.
Stmr. Mokohi, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. James Makee Tullett, for Kapaa.

Stmr. Lehua, Nye, for Olowalu and Laupahoehoe.

Stmr. Kaena Mosher for Waiwalea ports.

Stmr. Noeau Pederson for Kilauea.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins Searle for Oahu ports.

Q. Wood C. Mett C. J. Ludwigen, Chang Kim Hop Sing Ng Gang Ching (Chong Kee and 54 on deck).

VESSLS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Molokai, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Nawiliwili and Hanalei.

Stmr. Waiwalea, Parker, for Puna-lou and Kahuku.

Stmr. Maui Freeman for Lahaina, Kahului, Keane, Hana, Hamoa and Kahului at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall Haglund, for Naha (passengers only) Kona, Elea, Hanalei, Makaweli, Waiwalea, Kailua and Niihau at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, March 11—P. J. Phillips, Julian Monterra, Dr. A. McWaters, Dr. H. A. Lindley, Dr. A. R. Rowan, A. Lindas, George Angus, C. Kaiser, P. A. Dias, J. Cooper, O. Umana, A. Kape, A. W. Carter, E. Renkan, Lau Tong, Mrs. Abbie Clark, Miss E.

Enos, Miss G. Silva, Miss R. Ayers, Master Nahale.

From San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, March 11—Geo. F. Shelton, Mrs. H. Shelton, Miss Shelton, Paul Bartels and Mrs. A. L. Snell.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Maui, March 13—G. P. Wilder and wife, J. S. Wright, Young Nap, Pakala, Ah Wing, Dr. Goodhue, Rev. J. M. Lewis, T. B. Lyons, W. Abbey, H. Z. Austin, H. Hakulo, J. K. Josepa, F. G. Correa, W. K. Hutchinson, E. A. Mott-Smith, J. P. Cooke and 19 deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, March 13—Miss C. Dekum, Miss J. Smith, Miss R. Kaalhue, Miss K. Kealoha, E. Strehz, J. H. Porteous, F. C. Wdell and wife, H. W. Wright and wife, Kl Chong, Ohing Man Kan, Judge Stanley, L. Kahibaum, F. W. Carter, J.

METEOLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DATE	BAROM.		TEMP.		WIND.	MOON.
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Min.	Max.		
1880	30.00	30.10	64	78	SE	7
1881	30.12	30.02	72	74	SE	7
1882	30.12	30.14	63	74	SE	7
1883	30.11	30.11	61	74	SE	7
1884	30.13	30.13	63	72	SE	7
1885	30.11	30.04	64	74	SE	7
1886	30.11	30.04	65	74	SE	7